INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
I 7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I 8

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 279— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

ADVANCE SWADESHI!

A HUGE DEMONSTRATION WAS HELD IN DADAR, ON SUNDAY TO PROPAGATE SWADESHI.

"INJUSTICE, LIFE BLOOD OF TERRORISM"

—:o:—

"Put An End To It."

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial deplores the outburst of terrorism in India at present "when the Round Table Conference is working and the method of discussion and compromise is revealing possibilities of a harmonious settlement of the Indian problem, before unthought of."

"The Guardian" says that the argument will be used that the murder of Mr. Simpson shows dramatically the necessity for law and order remaining in the British hands, but actually it has no bearing on the general problem of India.

"As long as Nationalist India has a sense of grievance, methods of terrorism are liable to be used, whoever may be responsible for law and order. Fanatic excesses can best be cured by reasonableness and moderation. Injustice is the life blood of terrorism and the work of Round Table Conference is to put an end to injustice."—Reuter's Special.

—:o:—

BOSE IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

—:o:—

Calcutta.—Col. Simpson's funeral will take place at the military cemetery this afternoon.

Of the surviving alleged assailants Bose is in a critical condition while Gupta is progressing.

5 BENGALIS ARRESTED AT DACCA.

In connection with the Secretariat outrage several houses were searched at Dacca this morning Five Bengalis were arrested. These include Probhat Nag, a Graduate of the Pusa Agricultural College, and a son of a retired official, and Kamakhya Mukherjee, a student of the Dacca Medical School who was taken in custody while on hospital duty.—A. P.

NAME OF AMERICAN MISSIONARY

The name of the American is Mr. Edward S. Johnson, Methodist Missionary, stationed at Darjeeling where he is the Principal of the Mount Hermon School. He is aged 34' He was in the Passport Office in connection with visa. He got down from through window with the help of an iron pipe.—A. P.

IDENTITY OF OTHER ASSAILANT.

—:o:—

The other alleged assailant of Col. Simpson is lying in hospital and his name is said to be Dinesh Gupta, a student of Dacca University.

The alleged assailant who died was self-poisoned.—A. P.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE CONDEMNED.

—:o:—

Feelings of horror felt by the delegates to the Round Table Conference at Calcutta outrage were expressed to-day.

Mr. Paul, first Indian speaker at to-day's meeting of Provincial Constitution Sub Committee speaking on behalf of his colleagues said.—"We have come for settlement which will make such occurrences impossible and atmosphere which happening has caused is last thing they desire."

MR. NAGINDAS MASTER ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

Mere "Notification" Is Not "Publication."

BOMBAY HIGH COURT ISSUES INSTRUCTION TO LOWER JUDICIARY TO REVIEW SIMILAR CASES.

—:o:—

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court heard the application of the Incorporated Law Society of Bombay asking to set aside the sentence of six months' simple imprisonment passed by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate on Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Solicitor, ex-President of the Bombay "War Council" who was arrested on 15th October last when there were wholesale raids and arrests throughout the city.

MR. MASTER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Nagindas Master to whom a notice was served in the Nasik Jail sent the following statement to the High Court:—

"I do not participate in the proceedings. I had no knowledge of nor had I authorised this application, and I have nothing to do with it."

The application was made by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, President of the Incorporated Law Society of Bombay (an association of solicitors) of which Mr. Nagindas Master is a member.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction on the ground that at the time of his arrest, the notification printed in the Government Gazette, dated Poona October 14, was not properly published in Bombay so as to come to the notice of all concerned at the time the accused was arrested.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S REMARKS.

The Chief Justice also observed that the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Sessions Judges in the Presidency were being instructed to go through the records to see if there were any cases which did not comply with the principles laid down in this case and to refer such cases to the High Court.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Pandya and Co., appeared for the petitioner. (the Law Society).

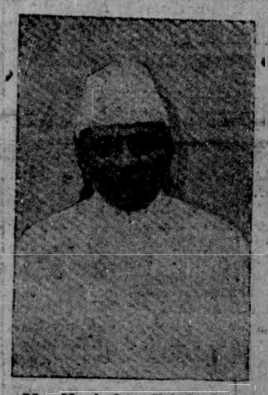
Mr. P. B. Shingne, the Government Pleader(appeared for the crown.)

Mr. Desai pointed out that the accused did not take part in the proceedings of the lower court in accordance with the declared policy of the Congress not to take part in political trials. The Law Society, however, felt that there was a miscarriage of justice in this case.

MR. DESAI'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Desai submitted that the notification declaring the Congress and other organisations of Bombay illegal was printed in the Government Gazette at Poona dated 14th October, but there was no evidence that it was sufficiently published in Bombay so as to come to the notice of the accused and others concerned when the accused was arrested the next morning at 8-30 a.m.

Secondly, there was no evidence to show that the accused continued to be a member of the Association after it had been declared illegal, or that he had committed any overt act from which his membership could be presumed. Lastly, it was incumbent on the police before making arrests to notify the declaration to the public and to wait for a reasonable time so as to give the persons affected reasonable time to dissociate themselves from such bodies, if they so desired.



Mr. Nagindas T. Master—

GOVERNMENT PLEADER'S CONTENTION.

The Government Pleader, Mr. Shingne, pointed out that when the notice officer told Mr. Master that he was arrested under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Mr. Master did not deny his connection with the "War Council." Mr. Shingne, therefore, submitted that the case might be referred mack to the Magistrate for re-trial on this point.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice then delivered judgment. His Lordship observed that an association was not notified as unlawful within th emeaning of section 16 of the Act unless the notification printed in the Government Gazette had been properly published so as to come to the notice of all concerned. This principle was laid down by the High Court in another case (the Grant Road Yuvak Prabhat Pheri case). There was no evidence, continued his Lordship, that the "Gazette" which was dated 14th October had been published in Bombay at 8-30 a.m. next morning when Mr. Master was arrested.

NECESSARY EVIDENCE LACKING.

His Lordship further observed that there was also no evidence that after the association was declared unlawful, the accused had done any overt act as a member of that association or with a view to assist the operations of that association. Such evidence was necessary, as was held by this High Court in a recent case.

On these grounds, his Lordship quashed the conviction of Mr. Master, and ordered him to be discharged.

MAGISTRATES TO NOTE.

The Chief Justice further observed that the Chief Presidency Magistrate and Session Judges in the Presidency were being instructed to go through the records of cases to see if there were any cases which did not comply with the principles laid down in this case, and to refer such cases to the High Court.

HEAVY FOG ENVELOPES LONDON.

—:o:—

Traffic Dislocated.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 9.

For the second time within a week heavy fog has dislocated traffic throughout the country but especially on the South Coast and London and its environs. Fog is patchy in the Channel, but very thick at Southampton and Dover and in the Thames Estuary.

The King returned to London from Sandringham yesterday, intending to shoot at Windsor for the first time since his illness of 1928 but the fog has compelled the cancellation of shoot. A slight clearance of atmosphere towards noon at Twickenham enabled the gates to be opened for Inter-varsity Rugby match which, it was earlier thought, must be abandoned.—Reuter.

—:o:—

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY

—:o:—

Oxford Draws With Combridge.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 9.

At Twickenham to-day in the Inter-Varsity Rugby Match Oxford drew with Cambridge each side scoring three points.—Reuter.

Military Officer Shot Dead On Parade Ground.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

Capt. P. J. W. McClenaghan of he 10/8th Punjab Regiment was shot dead at 12-30 p.m. to-day on the battalion parade ground, Lahore Cantonment, by a soldier who ran amock.

The soldier also shot dead a Havaldar and then committed suicide. No further details are yet available from the military authorities.—A. P.

DR. KHARE SUFFERING FROM CHEST PAIN IN JAIL

NAGPUR, Dec. 9.

It is understood that Dr. N. B. Khare, who has been undergoing imprisonment as an "A" class prisoner in Nagpur Central Jail, had a severe attack of chest pain on Saturday last. Medical help was given, and his condition is now better.—A. P.

C. P. HONOURS WOMEN

—:o:—

Lady Prisoners' Day.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 9.

Contraband salt was sold in packets yesterday by public auction. A public meeting was held in the Chitnavis Park to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his arrest. A new Prabhat Pheri has been started from to-day. Tomorrow will be observed as Women political Prisoner's Day." Sunday, the 14th instant will be observed as "Motilal Day" throughout the Central Provinces when public meetings will be held and prayers offered for the speedy recovery of Pandit Motilal's health.

Rugby.—The Himalayan explorer F. S. Smyth completed a party of five for the next year's expedition to Mount Kamet. 400 miles west of Mount Everest which is still unconquered. Kamet is 25,431 feet high. The party includes E. Shipton one of the three Englishmen who in last January climbed Mount Kenya in Africa.—B. O. W.

MINORITY COMMUNITIES STAND BY COUNTRY AND THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi—Their Greatest Guarantee.

PROTEST AGAINST EX-SPEAKER'S TREATMENT IN JAIL.

Bharucha Exposes The Official Sham.

The Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall was fully packed on Tuesday evening by the members of the Parsi, the Jew and the Christian communities of Bombay to attend a meeting convened by the Jewish Nationalist Party, the Christian Nationalist Party and the Parsi Rajkeiya Sabha.

Mr. B. G. Horniman who presided moved a resolution from the chair expressing sympathy with Sjt. V. J. Patel, the ex-president of the Assembly who is in a precarious condition of health in the Coimbatore Jail and calling upon the Government of India to release him immediately as serious consequences to his health were apprehended if he were not released.

The meeting paid a tribute to Maneck Sen on his noble death as a result of 60 days' hunger-strike in Murshidabad jail.

Two resolutions one declaring that the minorities fully support India's demand for immediate complete self-government and the other declaring that they did not want communal representation and reservation of public services were passed unanimously.

Proposing Mr. B. G. Horniman to the chair Mr. B. F. Bharucha said that the British domination wherever it was established brought into its train class-consciousness and communal differences. The recent history of China, Egypt and Palestine showed that at the same time it created communal differences. The iron rod of British also helped to weld the different races and communities into one nation.

THE SHAM EXPOSED.

The sham that the minorities stood by the Government had been exposed times out of number. No sane and patriotic man can stand by a system of Government which rules with the help of lathis. The meeting was convened to give a clarion call to the minorities to stand by the country and the Congress to give it their best.

A HISTORIC EVENT.

Mr. B. G. Horniman in his opening remarks after thanking the audience for having conferred upon him the great honour said that the meeting would prove a historic event in the history of Bombay as the three great minority communities of the city viz. the Jews, the Christians and the Parsis had joined together. They had, as a matter of fact gathered to emphasise that they solidly stood by the country and did not want any communal rights or privilege. They thereby declared that there was no majority and minority community in this great land. There was only one community and that was the "Indian community" and they all belonged to that community whose interests were common and they stood for the interests of the whole nation.

WHAT HE STOOD FOR.

Mr. Horniman said that he also belonged to a very small minority community which consisted of only two or three or perhaps half a dozen persons. It was the community of those Englishmen who stood by the Indian nation and considered that they belonged to India as much as other Indian communities and had, therefore, identified themselves with the claims of the Indian nation.

PATEL'S PRECARIOUS HEALTH.

Mr. Horniman then referred to two matters which, thought out of the scope of the meeting, were in his opinion of great public importance. The first was the precarious condition of Mr. V. J. Patel's health who is lying in Coimbatore Jail. Mr. Horniman said that the latest report about Mr. Patel showed that he was in a very precarious condition of health and if he were not immediately released there was a great danger of its taking a serious turn and perhaps it may mean a mortal end. But they did not want to make a request to the Government.

NO REQUEST TO GOVERNMENT

"The time for begging and making request said Mr. Horniman had passed. "We have met at a time when this country is engaged in a life and death struggle. We do not want to make any request to the Government. We only want to convey the feelings of our love and sympathy for Mr. Patel, and to raise a voice of our protest against the reprehensible conduct of Government who is lost to all sense of humanity, justice and fairplay and keeps such a man of national esteem in jail even when there was grave danger to his life."

TRIBUTE TO PATRIOTIC YOUTH.

The second matter to which Mr. Horniman referred was Manek Sen's death in Murshidabad jail. He said "We have to give expression to our feelings of sympathy and sorrow for our patriotic youth whose life has been ended because of hunger-strike. The tragedy is beyond words but I want to say a few words about what I feel about the way in which political prisoners are treated in British jails.

REVOLTING TREATMENT. PRISONERS.

We get reports which are not denied and which cannot be denied that political prisoners in British Indian jails are treated in a way in which no humane government would treat prisoners even if it had to deal with any kind of prisoners. I spent some time in Delhi jail when Mr. V. J. Patel and other members of the Congress Working Committee were there as undertrial prisoners I have nothing to say about the treatment given to them. It was

(Continued on Page 7).

R. T. C. DELEGATES WAKE UP AT LAST

—:o:—

Letter To Premier.

WE HAVE COME FOR DOMINION CONSTITUTION NOT FEDERATION.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The feeling of a number of British Indian delegates that in anxiety to reach a settlement for the constitution, the real purpose for which the British Indians have come to London has been lost sight of and that federation scheme which still holds the ground not fully takes into account India's desire for Dominion Status and full responsible Government has found expression in a joint letter signed by Mr. Tambe, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Shiva Rao, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri which has been sent to the Premier through Lord Sankey, Chairman of the Federal Relations Committee, to the effect that the main purpose of the Conference is to evolve a constitution of full responsible government for British India, not federation between British India and Indian States.

WE DON'T OPPOSE FEDERATION

The letter adds that while the signatories do not oppose federation, certain essential principles of federation must be satisfied before India can accept a scheme now being considered. The letter enunerates these principles with regard to finance, executive and legislature and strasses the need for common Indian citizenship and the recognition of elective principle throughout India, including the States.—Reuter.

—:o:—

FEDERAL SUB-COMMITTEE AT WORK.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the Federal Structure Sub-Committee to-day the Princes further elaborated their views regarding Federal Legislature. They declared definitely that they were ready to accept two Chambers but they would enter only to deal with Federal subjects. The Princes suggested, regarding the matters of common concern, that procedure should be laid down in the constitution governing the addition of new subjects.

A revision has been of the list of subjects provisionally described as Federal. In Communications Section, aircraft and all matters relating to it, policy of legislation relating to inland waterways affecting more than one federal unit and policy of legislation relating to railways and administration of railways now exercised or to be exercised by the Railway Board were added to the list.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN LEADING IN IN R. T. C. STAKES.

—:o:—

Poor Mahomed Ali's Miserable Hyde Park Performance.

(By A Muslim Journalist.)

LONDON, November 20.

In spite of a sharp reminder from Lord Peel (in the "Times") that the most powerful organisation, the Indian National Congress is not represented, the Conference was opened with all the pomp and pageantry and the customary speaches made. Showing to the world his moral strength, that he means to fight for the Dominion Status. Mr. Jinnah boldly spoke of the Irwin Stunt but Mr. Jinnah deceived himself and nobody else. Knowing also quite well that on the eve of the opening of the conference. Mr. MacDonald's speech at the Guildhall promising India "Dominion Self-Government" (a new invention) was immediately contradicted and a revised version issued. Mr. Jinnah and his bold comrades still believe in the Dominion Status. They may deceeive themselves but the people of India will not be deceived. All the speeches have shown the solidarity of the Labour Imperialists and their Indian supporters to exploit India for yet another generation.

LABOUR IMPERIALISTS AT SEA

Meanwhile India is marching from victory to victory. To-day's Trade Returns show that during the 10 months of Indian National struggle the British trade has dropped by 144 million pounds, unemployment has been rising by 50,000 per week, mining and railway lock-outs are threatened and Government of India is being carried at various 6 per cent. loans raised in London. Empty treasury, and deserted markets in India and threatened crisis at Home will alone settle the Indian question. This is more alarming to the Labour Imperialists than the who'e crowd of the faithful allies at St. James and in India put together.

BALDWIN'S HOME THRUSTS.

The pre-arranged plans of the Labour artists at the Ta-

(Continued on page 5.)

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED—LADIES to act as ACTRESSES on good salary in respectable Gujrati Theatrical Company. Previous experience not necessary. Apply Box No. 497 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R3845

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of getting good posts Registration Fees Annas eight with copies of Certificates. Apply LENTINS EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 33, Meadows Street. M R3853

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FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL—Ladwadi, C. P. Tank, Bombay No. 4. Wanted M.B., B.S. Hospital experience essential, as ASSISTANT to the House Surgeon. Apply sharp to the HOUSE SURGEON. A 2145

WANTED—AGENTS to canvass orders for high class Pure Swadeshi Hand Loom made cloths. Very attractive designs in suitings, shirtings, childrens and Ladies dress materials. Quality and colour guaranteed.—Apply Box No. 502 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 2146

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ACCOUNTANT for the New Civil Hospital Construction. Salary Rs. 150 p. m. Those qualified in P. W. D. Accounts need only apply with copies of testimonials to the RESIDENT ENGINEER, New Palace Construction, Jodhpur. A R 2109

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AN INTERESTING OFFER TO Co-operative Societies and retail dealers.—Surplus stock of Government of India Military Rugs soft and fleecy. Only two thousand left. Available in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 137-8 and Rs. 55, respectively less 10 per cent trade discount delivered free of railway freight per passenger train anywhere in Bombay Presidency. Assorted wonderful check rugs in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 103-2 and Rs. 41-4 respectively, less 10 per cent. trade discount. Unsold goods taken back if returned within a month (freight paid by the purchaser). All orders to follow with an advance of not less than Rs. 10. Apply:—The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk mills, Limited, Bangalore. 2103

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LOST MONEY-BAG with Rs. 138, Sharebazar Batch, Railway-pass and ureful papers on Sunday between Dadar Bandra. Founder will be rewarded and should approach J. S. MEHTA, Agakhan Building, 2nd floor, Share Bazaar, Bombay. PB R3856

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GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 36412 on the life of Govind Ramchandra Moghe of Sion, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES, Manager.

Bombay, 10th December, 1930. R3350

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. N. Y. K. LINE.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA beg to announce the change in their Office address on and from MONDAY, the 15th instant, as follows:—

LLOYDS BANK BUILDING (3rd Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. 2152

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 9th December, 1930, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouses is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 11th December, 1930, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

73. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For appointing a Committee to assist the Commissioner in representing the Municipal case before the sole Arbitrator to be appointed by Government in the dispute in connection with the renewal of the agreement between the Bombay Telephone Company and the Corporation in respect of the way leave rental and the provision of telephones and fire alarms.

74. From Dr. J. V. Vora, seconded by Mr. Shivdas Chapsey.—For appointing Mr. I. S. Patel to be a member of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

75. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram.—For appointing Mr. M. A. Karanjawala to be a member of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee.

76. From Mr. I. S. Patel.—For condemning the action of the Police in forcing their way into the Head Municipal Office and assaulting persons found therein on the 5th December, 1930.

77. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad.—For requesting the Law, Procedure and elections Committee to submit a draft amendment of the Municipal Act so as to provide therein that if a member of the Schools Committee absents himself from three successive meetings of the Committee without obtaining leave from the Committee he shall cease to be a member of the Committee.

78. From Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal, seconded by Dr. J. V. Vora and another Councillor—For appointing certain Councillors to be members of the Grants-in-Aid Committee.

79. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar.—For appointing Mr. M. V. Donde to be a member of certain Committees.

80-81. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar.—(80) For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report on the question of acquiring certain land for the extension of the Dhakti Sewri Cemetery and (81) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to when funds would be made available for filling in the land acquired for the Wadala Hindu Cemetery.

By Order of the President, R. P. DESAI. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 9th December, 1930. 2151

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the inhabitants of the Bombay Suburban District that the District Local Board Bombay Suburban District desires to impose undermentioned Taxes in its area as defined in the Rules prepared by the District Local Board under Sub-Section (1) of Section 100 of the Local Board Act as specified below:—

PROPOSED NEW TAXES.

	per annum Rs.
(1) Tax on Lime and Brick Kilns per Guntha of land occupied by the Kilns	10
(2) Tax on Tanneries:—	
Large-Tanneries	50
Small-Tanneries	25
(3) Tax on Match Factories	200
(4) Tax on Dyeing & Bleaching Factories:—	
Machine Driven	200
Machine by hand	30
(5) Tax on Bone Mills	200
(6) Tax on Chemical Factories	200
(7) Tax on All other Factories on every 100 B. H. P.	200

Rules framed for levying the taxes.

The taxes referred to at Nos. 1 to 7 above shall be payable on 1st January every year.

As to No. 2 tax on tanneries:—

A large tannery is defined as one with a working capacity of over 25 Vats.

A small tannery is defined as one with a working capacity of 25 Vats and under.

Any inhabitant of the District objecting to the proposed taxes may, within one month from the date of this notice send his objection in writing to the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District at Andheri.

S. S. NAIK, President, District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District.

H. J. ANTIA, Chief Officer.

Andheri, Dated 1st December, 1930. 2153

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GI... that Bai JETHIBAI, widow of ...raji Damodar, and CHANDU... MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindu ... habitants, pursuant to the ... sent Decree, dated the 1st d... December, 1930, passed in th... Court Suit No. 395 of 19... directed to sell their un... 1/3rd share and all their ... title and interest in the ... mentioned property to our ... Umiashanker Jugjiwan, a ... by his mother and guard... Kamlabai, widow of Jugjiw... rarji.

All persons having any ... against or to the said pro... way of inheritance, mortga... gift, lease, lien, charg..., maintenance, easement or ... wise howsoever, are her... quired to make the same ... in writing to the under... their Office No. 2-4, ... Fort, Bombay, within 1... the date hereof, otherwis... will be completed witho... ence to such claim and ... if any, will be considere... ed.

SCHEDULE OF THE P...

All that piece or par... and ground of the ... ground rent tenure to ... the messuage, tenemen... ing house standing thereo... ate, lying and being at Kumbhar-wada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1804, New No. 8992, Old Survey No. 271, New Survey No. 4977, Cadastral Survey No. 3020 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the West by the Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Jairam Odhavji and on or towards the South by the property of Damodar Laxman, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7573, Old Street Nos. 13 to 15 and Present Street No. 237.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1930.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 2144

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHAGWANDAS JETHABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at P. and O. Bank Building, No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khar Model Scheme No. 7 being plots Nos. 290 and 291 at Linking Road, Khar (Dandi Village) in the South Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District admeasuring about 1206 Square Yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 292 owned by Rattanchand Premchand and Bai Champabai, widow of Premchand Motichand, on or towards the South by the Ninth Road, on or towards the East by the Boundary Line of the Khar Scheme and Plots Nos. 293 and 298 and on or towards the West by the said Linking Road.

Dated this 9th day of Dec., 1930.

WIN AND CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 2150

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 244 OF 1930.

Re: Messrs. CHATURBHUJ KALIDAS alias CHATURBHUJ KALIDAS, firm till lately carrying on business in the Lakhmidas Khimji Market and in the Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Adjourned Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent Chaturbhuj Kalidas, a partner of the above firm, has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th February, 1931, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar. 2154

...al Notices.

...H COURT OF JUDI... AT BOMBAY.

ORIGINAL CIVIL ...ISDICTION

...o. 1677 or 1929.

...BHAI JAFFER... (2) GULAM... JAFFERBHAI. ...ombay Khoja ...n Inhabitants, ...t Mazgaon, out... ...ort. ..... Plaintiffs Vs. ...AI JAFFERBHAI ...rs. ..... Defendants

...NT to the Consent De... ...e High Court of Judi... Bombay, made in the ... and bearing date the ...ber, 1929, NOTICE IS ...IVEN that all persons ...ebts or liabilities effect... ...late of Jafferbhai Kan... ...d, who died in Bombay ...nt the 4th day of August, ... hereby required to file ...ms in writing in English ... in the office of Messrs. ...nd Dipshand at 76, Ta... Lane, Fort, Bombay, at... ...for Husseinbhai Jaffer... ...d Fazalbhai Jafferbhai ... Commissioners appointed ...t to the Consent Decree ...d to above within one ca... month from the date here... ...nd the said claimants are re... ...ed to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default, thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Order.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1930.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND, Attorneys for Husseinbhai Jafferbhai and Fazalbhai Jafferbhai the Special Commissioners appointed in this suit. 2125

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1930, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of Surplus New and Old Serviceable and Unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of Empty Casks and Steel Barrels, Drums, Paint kegs, Varnish tins, packing cases, crates K. O tins, Forges, Bellows, Hoop Iron Staves of Casks, Leather, Rubber and Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes, Beaters, Hammers, Augers, Locks, Steel Files, Empty Cement bags Dyramos, Electric materials, Bolts and Nuts, Zinc, Lubricator machines W. C. Water tank, Old Vices bench of sorts, Lamps, Wheels, Typewriters, Lavatory fittings, Rope Manilla, Furniture, Gas fittings, C. I. and G. I. pipes and fittings, Fire-extinguishers, Tabulating Cards, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, OUTSTANDINGS AND GOOD-WILL OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. MOHANLAL AND CO. PERFUMERY MERCHANTS, AT BHAJIPALA LANE, AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH THE LIABILITIES DUE BY THE SAID FIRM.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Guardian of Pratapchand Mohanlal and Navinchandra Mohanlal, Minors, and pursuant to the power given to him by the Judge's order dated the 28th November, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 10th instant at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises at Bhajipala Lane:—

The stock-in-trade, furniture, fittings, outstandings and good-will of the firm of Messrs. Mohanlal and Co., Perfumery Merchants, at Bhajipala Lane, in one lot as a going concern together with the responsibility of payment of the liabilities due by the said firm.

The above shop is on view.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Himatlal Godarchand at the shop of Mohanlal and Co., or to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS: Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman), Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad), Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda. R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda, Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda, Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajbhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda, Sheth Bansukhbhai Motatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)

Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

London Agents: The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

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Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co., Merchant Tailors.

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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.

The Best in the Papers

"FASCIST PROTECTIONIST ANTI-INDIAN."

—:o:—

HAROLD LASKI ON LORD ROTHERMERE.

"DAILY MAIL" AND "SUNDAY DISPATCH": THE BIBLES OF TRUTH

Lord Rothermere inherited from his brother, Lord Northcliffe, those great newspaper properties through which a new terror was added to British civilisation.

He has extended their scope and intensified their manner. He is richer than the begetter of the technique; he is more clamourous in voice, more urgent in demand.

But the quality of his inheritance is the same. It is only the scope that has altered.

No one can seriously argue that Lord Rothermere has anything at all thought-out to say.

He wants the social services cut down. The peace treaties should be revised. India should be governed with a strong hand. Taxes should be low. The empire should be large. We ought to be out of Palestine and Iraq.

Mr. Baldwin, he says, is a poor sort of person, and Lord Beverbrook ought to be Prime Minister.

NOT IMPRESSIVE.

What is the back of it all? We know that, in private life, Lord Rothermere is a generous man, a good employer, and an affectionate parent.

He gives chairs to universities, pensions to journalists, he even founds a party.

But, in public life, Lord Rothermere, somehow, is not impressive.

For he conveys to every man who studies his productions certain definite and tangible impressions.

For him, the great man is the successful man, and by success he means material power. If you have a great fortune, your opinions are entitled to respect; statesmen ought to live by your views.

WHOLE WORLD WRONG.

If you say a thing very loudly, it is necessarily true. If things go wrong, it is because your advice has been neglected. If they improve, it is because our statesmen are at last prepared to see that the "Daily Mail" and the "Sunday Dispatch" are the Bibles from which alone truth can be distilled.

He has never cared for consistency, nor has he ever been profoundly interested in principle. He sees everything in scare head-lines, and whatever he is saying at the moment is the most important thing in the world.

The thing with which he disagrees is wholly evil; the men who do not accept his views are wholly stupid or purblind or criminal.

All the world is wrong so long as it is not, like him, Fascist and Protectionist and pro-Hungarian and anti-Indian. Democracy is stupid, taxes are vicious, Socialism is robbery, Civil servants are lazy luxuries. We want the good old world in which strong business men with strong convictions, men who never argue but just know, ring bells to summon trembling clerks who obey without question the orders they sternly receive.

Lord Rothermere, I do not doubt, is wholly and proudly sincere. No one could say the things he permits himself to say unless they came from the bottom of his heart.

Only a man who held by his prejudices with religious fervour could seriously suggest that the next Tory Prime Minister must submit to him the list of his principal colleagues before he will decide to support that party.

Only a humourless zealot could play the part Lord Rothermere played in the South Paddington election. Only a successful business man, accustomed to unquestioning command, could write as he does about Italy and Hungary.

LIKE A NIGHTMARE.

Quite obviously he really thinks he is saving England.

Most of us, I fancy, would rather see England quite irretrievably damned than saved in Lord Rothermere's way. To us, his scheme of social values reads like a fantastic nightmare.

The things he wants would deprive our lives of meaning; the principles he denies, the men he can never mention without contempt, are the principles and the men who give to the world what little plan and light it contains.

His way of life would leave us careless of all the things humanity has fought for since 'homo sapiens' first emerged from the primeval forest.

RUTHLESS VENDETTA.

There must be few of us who do not, at times, feel an impulse of sympathy for the jolly reactionism of Mr. Chesterton; it is warm and glowing and full of glorious laughter. Topsy-turvy it may be, and utterly indifferent to reason; but at least there is the glow of fellowship in it.

Lord Rothermere's reactionism is of a different kind. It is stark and narrow and grim. It shouts its urgencies at you, like the roar of a fire-engine as it dashes through the streets.

It has in it the note of juggernaut. "Accept me," it seems to cry, "or I will do all I can to crush you." You must echo its note or be for ever suppressed.

A world made by great business men for great business men is his ideal. Theirs is the power and the glory. We must dwell gratefully in their shadow, or for ever hold our peace.

The humble man does not count. The unsuccessful man is a poor, shrinking thing. God is on the side of the big battalions who take might to themselves to enforce their ideals.

They represent Mr. MacDonald to the multitude with an adjectival emphasis. They pursue their vendetta against Mr. Baldwin with the same ruthless savagery as characterised their hunt of Germans during the war.

SIMPLE RULES.

The successful man is not profoundly interested in facts, a Zinoviev letter is always welcome if it serves its appointed end.

The rules are simple enough. Be urgent; be emphatic; quote only those facts which help the cause you happen to be supporting to-day; never be tender to your opponent's feelings; never give his cause the luxury of adequate treatment; use all the devices of modern typographical display to insinuate the half-truth you want to sell.

Trumpet the victories of your side so that a minor success sounds like a triumph, and, if you can, always conceal your defeats; feed the public with sensations, and never care either for consistency (the public easily forgets) or contradiction.

For in the suburbs and the 9.35 Pullman car from Brighton men can always be found to whom the angry shout is true just because it is angry and a shout.

The loud call for the iron hand always gratifies for the man to whom argument and reason are strangers.

IMMENSE POWER

Lord Rothermere has obvious and immense power. It is, I think, power exercised with less responsibility than at any time since the rise of Napoleon.

He has won material success on an immense scale; but one does not easily discover in his activities an ethical purpose commensurate with that success.

I have said that I believe Lord Rothermere is sincere; that is, I think, what is most terrible in the authority he commands.

For if he attained his desires in the way he seeks to attain them, we should have to begin again the heavy labour of building a civilisation worthy of reespect.—"Daily Herald."

DISARMAMENT : A SOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

—:o:—

No-More-War Movement Resolutions

INDIA'S RIGLHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The ninth annual conference of the No-more-war Movement was held in Manchester during the wee-end. On Saturday the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Alderman, G. F. Titt) welcomed the delegates, and spoke of educating the younger generation to a state of mind in which they would try to find another way of settling differences than by war. Mr. Frank Medlicott presided.

Speaking on "Disarmament and unemployment," Mr. E. F. Wise, M.P., said this country spent something like £100,000,000 a year on armaments, and in Europe about £600,000,000 was so spent. If all this money ceased to be spent on armaments it would not disappear; there would be no loss of purchasing power, but only a diversion of it. Disarmament would inevitably cause dislocation but in Germany, for example, agriculture and industry had been re-equipped very largely by factories devoted to the production of munitions during the war. Mr. Wise spoke of ship and aircraft building being adapted to civilian uses, and pointed out the great progress that had been made by Germany in the matter of civilian aircraft since she had been restricted in the making of military machines. The world, he said, was not suffering from over-production but from almost universal under-consumption.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN NATIONS.

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, M.P., who joined in the discussion, said the matter of change in production was, comparatively speaking, simple, but it was no good increasing the capacity to produce unless at the same time the capacity to consume was increased. Therefore, the problem of armaments transformation was part of the problem of distribution of wealth. Mr. Brockway later spoke on "World economic organisation," and said there was a real danger of a revival of economic nationalism and economic Imperialism. The remedy for the present economic situation lay not in national and Empire "insulation" but in co-operation between nations in constructing a world economic order.

There were two main causes of the present situation. The first was financial policy, which could only be changed by international action, and the second was the scramble for the export markets of the world. In order to capture these markets competing industrialists contrived to keep down costs of production, which meant that the workers' wages suffered. The remedy was the regulation of international trade through an international authority, so that world supplies were distributed according to world needs. The Finance and Economic Commission of the League of Nations was the nucleus of such an authority. Meanwhile nations were justified in proceeding with measures to absorb the unemployed by increasing the purchasing power of their own people through advancing their wages standards and by protecting them against undercutting by underpaid labour from abroad.

M.P.S AND WAR CREDITS.

The conference passed a resolution which affirmed that disarmament would lead to the solution of the unemployment problem by the use in other ways of the nation's resources which are now devoted to preparations for war. Realising, however, that there might be a temporary phase of accentuated unemployment in certain directions, it expressed the opinion that the Movement should immediately proceed to frame its policy for dealing with the difficulty. Branches and federations were urged to consider the matter and to forward resolutions or memoranda to the National Committee, which was called upon to present a comprehensive report to the next conference or to appoint a commission. In another resolution the Government was called upon totally to disarm.

Two resolutions put forward by the Birmingham Federation were shown during the discussions to refer to the Movement's president, Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., The first, on which it was decided after some argument to take no vote, said that no member of a Government that was carrying on war, or making preparations for war, should be allowed to continue his membership of the Movement. The second, which was lost on a card vote asked that any M.P. who was a member of the Movement and voted in support of war credits should be requested to resign. Mr. J. Southall, of Birmingham, spoke of Mr. Lansbury as being a member of a war-making Cabinet and as being "behind the guns shooting the Afridis."

CONGRESS LEADERS AND R. T. CONFERENCE.

The conference reaffirmed its belief in India's right to self-government and self-determination. Desiring most cordially the success of the Round-Table Conference, it believed it to be still worth while to make a real effort to secure the participation of the Congress leaders in these discussion, and suggested that with this in mind the British Government should announce its acceptance of the right of self-government as the basis of the new Indian Constitution and its intention to release immediately all purely political prisoners in India. Mr. Maurice Webb, who moved this resolution made his speech provocative by speaking of the "pseudo pacifism" of some of the Indians.

In interesting discussion was raised on the subject of Armistice Day. The Sheffild branch successfully moved a resolution which asked that steps be taken to secure the abolition of all military accompaniments connected with Armistice Day, and asked for the establishment of an International Peace Day on some other day. Mr. F. Dawtry said the whole sentiment of Armistice Day was false, and was used as a stunt for public celebrations and as an excuse for military displays.

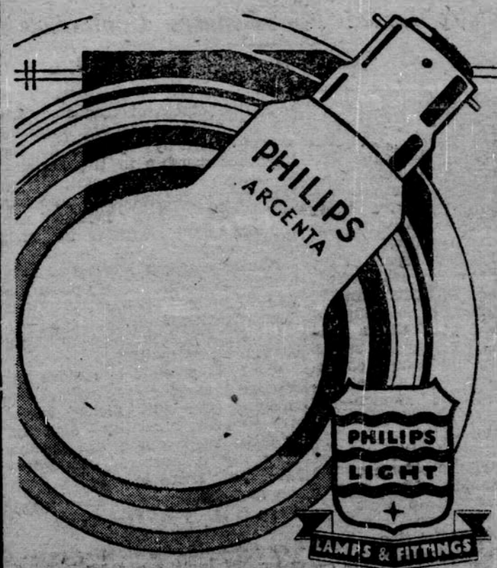
MILITARIST INFLUENCES IN SCHOOLS.

On behalf of the Bradford branch Mr. W. Halliday moved a resolution, which was carried after some discussion, drawing the attention of all teachers organisations to the military influences exerted by school textbooks and lessons, and urged their support in suppressing them. Mr. Halliday said a good deal of war fever found its way into the schools during the war, and even twelve years afterwards all was not well. The Sheffield branch, in an amendment, drew attention to the unsatisfactory and biased teaching of history in schools, and urged a more balanced teaching of this and other subjects. The Birmingham Federation deplored the action of local education authorities in assisting military propaganda by inviting school children to witness air displays and similar functions, and urged the Government not to allow military propaganda among children.

On the motion of the Bradford branch the conference recorded its appreciation of the Government's withdrawal of State grants and other aids to cadet corps, and insisted that the reasons which led to such a withdrawal applied with equal force to officers' training corps. The Government and local education authorities were called upon to withdraw such grants and to disband the corps. The Bradford branch also "viewed with concern" the military organisation and tendencies of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, boys' brigades, Church lads' brigades, and kindred organisations, believing the expressed objects of these could be obtained without the application of the military system and training, and that in effect they bred a shallow and spurious form of patriotism not in the best interests of international peace. It was regretted that such organisations received a large measure of support from the churches, and religious leaders were asked to try to substitute others, such as the Woodcraft Folk, in which there was no taint of militarism.

BRITAIN SHOULD DISARM.

Other resolutions dealt with Britain's military commitments, and with the League financial position. The action of the Government in supporting the principle of Sanctions by their advocacy and acceptance of the Convention for Financial Assistance to States Victims of Aggression was deplored. The conference appealed to Parliament not to ratify this convention, but to instruct the Government to demonstrate Great Britain's determination for peace by initiating and carrying through a programme of disarmament by example. This resolution was moved on behalf of the Agenda Committee by Mr. Walter H. Ayles, M.P.—"Manchester Guardian."



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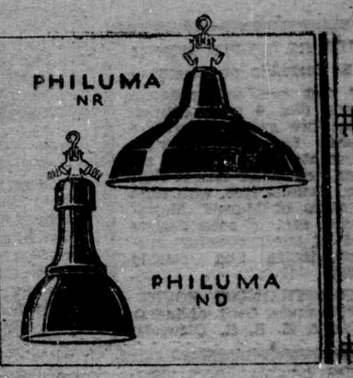
Philips Lamps make the most of the current. They fill your rooms with cheerful radiance—give you all the light but take away the glare. Just see for yourself how Philips light will rest your eyes and brighten every corner of a room.

All good dealers can supply.



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Illustrated and Descriptive price list free.

PULWAL ROOTS -/8/- per lb., 5 lbs. Rs. 2/4 with directions for cultivation.

WEAK & DISEASED PLANTS turned into strong and healthy ones by "M O S C O" ideal plant food. 2-lbs. bag Re. 1/4, 5-lbs. bag Rs. 3/- Free delivery.

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CALCUTTA.

FIRST ALL-ASIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Questionnaire Issued For Benares Conference.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION SECTION ACTIVE

The meeting of the Teachers' Associations Section will be held on the 20th inst., in the afternoon session, with Mr. E. Naguchi of Japan in the chair. The objects of the Section are to enquire into the conditions and the working of the teachers associations of eastern countries to deal with the professional aspect of the work of teachers educational inspectors and administrators, and to establish a system of exchange of news' notes and publications. Teachers of all types, primary, secondary and University, and educational Inspectors and administrators—both men and women—are heartily invited to participate in the deliberations of the section and thus ensure the solidarity and the purification and the reform of the teaching profession. The Secretary of the section (address C/o. The Conference, Benares) will be glad to receive intimation from those who have had experience of working teachers' associations or those who have thought seriously over the subject as to the topic on which they would like to address the Section. The following topics of discussion and questionnaire are published for preparing papers and for favour of a reply.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION.

Security of Tenure; The Attitude of Government Education Department towards Teachers' Associations; Membership of Teachers' Associations; Association Journals; The Status of Teachers; Teachers and Politics; Injustice to Teachers; Legal Help to Teachers; Assaults on Teachers; Objects of Teachers' Association; The Budget of Teachers' Associations; The Teachers' Families; Retirement of Teachers; Teachers' Salaries; Teachers' rights outside the School; Conditions of Service; Professional Propriety; Education of the Public in Aid of the Teachers; Financial aids to Teachers' Life; Working of Teachers' Association; Representation of Teachers' Association; Recruitment of Inspectors; Managing Committees; Methods of Inspection; Relation between the teacher and the Inspector.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

1. What is the attitude of the Government Education Department towards the Teachers' Associations? Is it one of co-operation or of distrust or of hostility? Can you account for this particular attitude of the Department of Education?

2. Is the membership of a Teachers' Association restricted to teachers only or are laymen also associated with it? Is the membership restricted to town or district associations, to associations of institutions, to individuals or to any combination of these? How do you ensure smooth working if the membership is open to individuals as well as branch associations? Can a member belong to the local association and not to the provincial or vice-versa?

3. What kind of annual meetings do you have and when? Do you hold educational and professional sessions separately or together? Are the presidents of the Association and the annual meeting, members of the Association or are they non-members?

4. Are the objects of Teachers' Associations simply professional or philanthropic or both? Do the teachers like the Associations to work on Trade Union lines or on the lines of guilds like those of Bar Associations and Medical Council?

5. Are the office-bearers honorary or paid? Do you find difficulty in persuading members to be office-bearers? Is any kind of honorarium or allowance paid to honorary office-bearers?

6. What is the attitude of teachers generally towards the office-bearers of the Association? Is it of willing co-operation, of indifference, of distrust or of open hostility? Are the office-bearers suspected of working for their own self-aggrandisement? Is the attendance at the meeting of your association large?

7. Are the Teachers' Associations controlled by the Government, by the laymen or by the teachers themselves? Can you account for the teachers' associations not being controlled by the teachers themselves?

8. Has the Teachers' Association a Journal of its own? Is the Journal run at a loss or is it self-suporting or even profitable? Are the Editor and Manager honorary or paid? Is any honorarium paid to these? What difficulties do you experience in running the Journal?

9. What steps have been taken to raise the status of teachings? Are you in favour of raising the status of teaching by (a) restricting entry into the profession and (b) by holding summer and refresher courses? Have these method been tried anywhere and if so with what details and results?

10. Have any steps been taken to raise the status of teachers? Do you think the status of teachers can be raised by providing for them membership in the District, Municipal, Departmental, and University educational Committees and Board? What facilities can the Associations provide for such memberships?

11. Are teachers allowed to take part in politics? Are you in favour of permitting them to take part in politics?

12. Have the teachers any kind of security of tenure?

(a) Is it possible to remove or dismiss a teacher even when he is doing good and efficient work? Are jealousy, partiality nepotism or other such causes responsible for many removals? What instances are there to substantiate the answer?

(b) Is it possible [illegible] against and boycott an institution whose managing bodies [illegible] quite unfair in the treatment of their teachers, so that no teacher may apply for the posts advertised and the institution be compelled to reinstate the unfairly treated teacher or teachers? What instances are there to substantiate the answer?

(c) What cases can you cite of teachers, having resort to law courts and with what results? Does the Teachers' Association go to law courts on behalf of the teacher or does the teacher himself take the initiative? How does the Teachers' Association help the teacher in such cases? Is the teacher helped financially? If so, to what extent?

(d) Are you in favour of securing security of tenure by legislation?

(e) What are generally the reasons given for dismissal? Are these reasons generally serious or trivial and untrue? Are the reasons given in writing?

(f) Are teachers removed with the ostentations object of the Reorganisation of the Staff and Reduction, and re-appointed again on a lower salary?

(g) Are you in favour of establishing special Courts of Appeal and Abitration Boards in order to ensure security of tenure?

(h) Do the Managers and managing committees take greater notice of the representation of Associations than of individuals? Have such representations borne fruit?

(i) Have the Associations ever agitated against managing committees in the interest of security of tenure in particular cases? If so with what result?

(j) Has any dismissed teacher fought libel case? If so, with what result?

(k) Do the Institutions often compel a teacher to stick to his post and keep him in service when he wishes to change for a better job or promotion? Do teachers often change without the prospect of a better job simply as a whim or to get different kind of experience?

(l) Are physical assaults on teachers common? Are these assaults made by parents, by boys or by vagabonds? Do the Associations help the teachers in this connection?

13. What are the bases of the budget of a teachers' association?

14. What is the attitude of the Legislative Councils towards Associations?

15. Are there any standard scales of salaries formed for teachers? Do you feel any need for these?

16. Are you in favour of block grants for educational institutions?

17. Is the work of a teacher judged by inspection or by examination results? Are the methods of inspection satisfactory or do they require reform?

18. What improvement would you suggest in the recruitment of educational Inspectors and administrators?

19. Does the Association educate the members of different constituencies in the aid of the teachers?

20. Do the teachers enjoy any system of Pension and Provident fund on retirement? Are death gratuities given to his heirs in special cases? Is any proportionate pension given in case of a nervous breakdown?

21. Have Teachers' Associations any Benevolent or Orphan Fund?

22. Are there any teachers' Profit Societies for lending teachers money for life insurance and for building a house etc.?

23. Is there a Sustentation Fund to help teachers to maintain a right professional spirit and attitude when they are menaced by threats of dismissal?

24. Do Government nominate or invite teacher members to serve on Education Committees?

25. Have teachers representatives on Managing Committees?

26 Are the teachers controlled by the Departments of Industries and Agriculture allowed to [illegible] teachers' associations? Are they willing to work with others or do they wish to form their own associations? Do the teachers of Defectives join teachers' associations?

27. Are there any joint committees of two or more than two different Associations?

28. Are you in favour of maintaining a Teachers' Registrar in order to defend the public against quack practitioners?

29. Are any research or experimental work done by the Association?

30. How far are the rules of Education Code and Inspector's visits a hindrance to real education?

FUTURE OF THE MOON

—:o:—

Crash Into Earth

BUT NOT IN OUR TIME!

One day the Moon will crash into the Earth.

"Millions of fragments will then surround the globe in rings like Saturn's.

"It will be moonlight all night. The drawback will be a bombardment of tiny falling moons."

We shan't be there to see these, but they are going to happen according to Sir James Jeans.

Sir James, who recently startled the world with the statement that Man is a pure accident, broadcast last night.

MILLIONS OF MOONS

"In the far future," he said, "our own moon must inevitably be drawn in closer and closer to the earth, until finally it comes too near for safety and must meet its fate.

"After this our earth will have millions of little moons which will surround it in a frill or rings like Saturn's.

"Not only will they reflect far more of the sun's light than does our present moon itself, there will be full moonlight all night long.

"Yet life on the earth will be none too comfortable. Every now and then tiny moons will collide and their fragments fall on the earth in the form of huge rocks."

Sir James said he did not believe that there was life on Mars of the kind we know.—"Daily Herald."

POPE ON GOLD PHONE.

—:o:—

Picturesque Ceremony.

The Pope is on the phone.

At a picturesque ceremony yesterday morning he threw over the switch that brought the Vatican City within talking distance of millions of people throughout Europe.

At that impressive moment 500 miles of wire, which climb as high as the bronze globe crowning the dome of St. Peter's woke to life.

The cable traverses some of the most beautiful rooms in the world in its progress from one to another of the 400 different telephones installed.

AMONG OLD MASTERS

It was a tremendous and difficult task for the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation to instal it, because the workmen were not dealing with mere brick and concrete walls, but rooms decorated with the masterpieces of Michelangelo, Raphael and other great masters.

His Holiness visited the automatic exchange and asked many questions before testing his own telephones in his study and ante-chamber.

There his hand closed on the most remarkable telephone set ever made.

GILDED BAKELITE

It is made of gold and silver, engraved and chiselled by master craftsmen, with the Pope's personal coat-of-arms embossed at the front and four silver medallions of the four Evangelists engraved on blue enamel at the corners.

Even the parts that must be of bakelite are richly gilded.—"Daily Herald."

HOUSING PROBLEM AT LONDON ZOO.

Apes Enjoy The Fun.

The latest arrival at the London Zoo is a Temminck's cat, a rare and valuable member of the feline tribe seldom seen in the menagerie. The creature is the black variety of the golden cat of Sumatra and might, therefore, at a casual glance be mistaken for a black leopard, for though built of slender lines he is muscular and powerful. He is a medium-sized cat and looks even more handsome than his golden-brown relative, since his coat has a rich, velvety appearance. His temper, however, is bad, and like the golden cat exhibited in the Gardens he snarls viciously if approached and at every invitation of carrying out his threats. Apparently he fears nothing and is game to attack any enemy. writes the "Sunday Times".

Strange friendships have again become the fashion in the Gardens, and two amusing examples are now to be seen in the North Mammal House. One case is a friendship between a yong silvery gibbon ape and a collection of tree kangaroos. The ape was placed in the same den as the kangaroos partly because he needed companionship and partly because the housing problem is rather acute at the Zoo just now but the arrangement was not expected, to be a great success. The tree kangaroos, however, welcomed the gibbon with enthusiasm, while the latter was at once impressed by the possibilities offered by his companions' tails, and the result is that the ape spends most of his time swinging on the kangaroos' tails. Far from being annoyed by his familiarity the tree kangaroos seem to enjoy the game, and the den occupied by these creatures has become a happy playground.

Gibbon apes also feature in the second friendship, but this time their partners are a number of prairie marmots. The marmots were introduced into the gibbons' home as there was no room for them elsewhere, and the way in which the gibbons tolerate the marmots and take care not to injure them in quite delightful, while the marmots' impudent manner towards their large housemates is most entertaining to onlookers.

CHRISTMAS
HOLIDAYS
IN
RAJPUTANA
THIS YEAR
CONCESSION FARES FOR ALL CLASSES.
Mount Abu, Ajmer, Jaipur, Udaipur, Chitorgargh, Agra, Fatehpur - Sikri and Delhi
Full particulars from
CENTRAL ENQUIRY OFFICE CHURCHGATE
or any Station on the B. B. & C. I.

NOTICE

Messrs. THE NARSINGGIRJI MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, SHOLAPUR.

Manufacture all sorts of Bleached, Coloured & Grey Goods viz. Long Cloth, Shirting, Dhoties, Check, Fancy Checks, Sarees, Mulls woven from the yarn Manufactured at their own Mills from

8 to 8
20 to 60.

Also they manufacture Yarn for sale from

8 to 8
4 to 60 either Grey, Coloured or Bleached.

For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Tel. Address: "Lion" Sholapur.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

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TO-DAY.

Bombay Engineering Congress, 16th Annual Meeting, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 11-30 a.m; opening by the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 13.

The S. S. "Viceroy of India" with the homeward mails sails at 2 p.m.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA, BOMBAY:—This Gymkhana has this year decided not to hold the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament, in view of the present situation.

SIND FLOOD RELIEF.—The list of donations given in our yesterday's issue, on page 7, should be read as the one sent by the Ramkrishna Mission, Khar Road as donations receved towards the Sind Flood Relief Fund.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE

The annual general meeting of the Medical League, Bombay will be held on Wednesday the 27th December at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hall of the City Improvement Trust Office (ground floor) when members are cordially requested to make it a point to attend.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of Shree Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, a public meeting will b held in Dabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Shree Lilavati Munshi and other prominent speakers will speak on "Khadi Pracharak" and also congratulate Smt. Hansa Behen Mehta and others, released from jail.

SALEHATE AMEERA:—The 3 Art Circle will be At-Home to the Educational Reforms Circle on Sunday (the 14th inst.) at 4-30 when Dewan Sharar will shoot a film—at Alwane' Rifat. The meeting is held with the object of reading the Recommendations of the Educational Reforms Circle, Bombay, to be placed before the All-Asia Educational Conference, Benares, during its forthcoming sessions in Xmas. Those who are really interested in the uplift of the country are cordially invited to attend.

GANDHI DAY AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of Santa Cruz Khadi Sangh, spinning competitions for ladies and children were arranged and fifteen ladies and fifteen children took part. The merchants and students of Andilal Podar School observed hartal as usual.

An exhibition of khadi, and swadeshi articles was held on Sunday last and was well patronised by the public. Total sale amounted to Rs. 271/- of which that of khadi was Rs. 172/-.

MEETING TO CONGRATULATE SIR DINSHAW F. MULLA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council, a public meeting of the Parsis will be held to congratulate Sir Dinshaw F. Mulla to-morrow (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Hormasji Cowasji Adenwalla will preside. There will be short speeches by Messrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, D. R. D. N. Wadia, Dastur, Dr. Darab Sanjana, Sirdar Nashirwan Kalkobad, Mr. N. Saher, Miss Mithan Tata, and Messrs. Dinshaw Irani, and J. J. Vidalal. D. B. Dady Burjor and verses sung by Dr. D. N. Patel and Gajan Mandal.

BOMBAY—BHUSAVAL RAILWAY FACILITY.

The Hon. Joint Secretary of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, writes:—

"For the convenience of passengers part'cularly for Devlali, Nasik and Manmad, the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association had in October last, suggested to the G.I.P. Railway Administration to attach between Victoria Terminus and Manmad a tri-compo (I, II & III) to their Delhi—Allahabad II class Express (numbered 27 Down and 30 Up trains). The G.I.P. Administration have consented to run from the 1st instant a trip between Bombay and Bhusaval as a trial measure to see if the service is found to be patronised. No 27 Down leaves Victoria Terminus at 7-30 reaching Nasik at 10-51. The Corresponding 30 Up leaving Nasik at 14-46 arrives Victoria Terminus at 18-45.

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MR. SHAMDASANI'S APPEAL.

At the High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani's appeal in the Shethna defamation case was taken up. It is against the sentence of 3 months' simple imprisonment passed on him by Mr. Oscar Brown, Seventh Presidency Magistrate who convicted him on the charge.

Mr. Shamdasani who appeared in person had not finished his arguments when the Court rose.

SEN DIED THAT INDIA MAY LIVE.

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Bombay's Tribute To Boy Martyr.

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The citizens of Bombay gathered on the Chowpaty sands on Tuesday evening to demonstrate their sympathy for the boy satyagrahi prisoner, Manilal Sen, who died in Murshibad Jail, as a result of a sixty-day hunger-strike.

The silent and bareheaded mourning procession that started from this place was organised by the Girgaon Swatantrya Sangh and Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Vastu Pracharak Mandal. At about 5 p.m., a big procession of several hundreds of bareheaded persons including a number of women in Keshari Saris started from Bhuleshwar and reached the sands at 6 p.m. Volunteers carrying national flags formed the vanguard.

On Chowpaty both processions joined and saluted the National Flag.

Speaking first, Mr. S. K. Patil praised the wonderful courage the boy had shown in sacrificing his life for a cause. Heroes like Sen and Jatin had to die because they in India had not yet been able to remove the causes.

Then started the huge silent procession with National Flags flying in the front. It passed through Girgaon Back Road, C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevi and terminated at the Azad Maidan. At every junction it was reinforced by large crowds of people.

HE DIED THAT INDIA MIGHT LIVE.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, "dictator" of Girgaon Ward addressed the gathering on the Azad Maidan.

The martyrdom of Sen, she observed, ought to be a source of inspiration to all. Sen had died that India might live a free country. He had achieved his own freedom by giving his life. Would they not give their mite for the triumph of the cause which took away the boy martyr from their midst?

The procession dispersed after singing Vande-Mataram.

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FOREIGN CLOTH MERCHANT AND HIS BALES.

—:o:—

How He Has Removed Them

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There was great commotion at Champa Gully, Kalbadevi, on Tuesday afternoon as a result of the persistent efforts of a cloth merchant to remove bales of foreign piecegoods in a lorry in spite of persuasion and picketing on the part of Congress volunteers. A huge crowd collected at the place and made it impossible for the merchant to move his goods. The volunteers resisted all the attempts at loading and in consequence the merchant telephoned to the Police for help.

POLICE ARRIVE.

In a few minutes two sergeants accompanied by some constables repaired to the scene from Princess Street Police Station and this was the signal for the crowd to make demonstrations. The police, however, saw only one man near the lorry and arrested him. Subsequently the cloth bales were loaded into the lorry, but it is alleged some hooligans began to create trouble by throwing stones and missiles from buildings in the vicinity. Two constables and both the police officers received injuries. The police, thereupon, made some lathi charges and forcibly dispersed the crowd. It appears that some persons were injured but the injuries were not of serious nature.

The name of the arrested volunteer is Pursuk Mawji.

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STABBING AFFRAY IN BOMBAY

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There was some excitement at Null Bazaar on Tuesday night when a stabbing affray took place in which two men were injured.

It appears that a Muslim rent collector named Abdur Rehemau had an enmity with one Kasam. They met on the road at Null-Bazaar at 9-30 p.m. on Tuesday. From words they came to blows. When other persons intervened whereupon Abdur Rehman took out a knife and started stabbing those who came in the way. He stabbed two persons. Police came on the scene, and arrested him. Both the injured men were removed to J. J. Hospital.

MASS PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS

Mass picketing of foreign cloth shops in the city was resumed on Tuesday. Women in orange-coloured saries kept a vigilant watch over the movement of foreign cloth in the cloth markets, which the silk mercers' shops at Charni Road were similarly picketed. Some Congress pickets were seen in front of the shops at Girgaum and Chakla.

PRINTING PRESSES RAIDED.

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"Nothing Incriminating Found."

The police raided two printing presses at Girgaum and searched the premises for proscribed literature. Nothing incriminating was found. The literature objected by the police were Marathi song books prepared for the Samarthu Bharat Mela.

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UPANAGAR KHADI SEVA SANGHA.

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With a view to encourage and popularise the production and distribution of Khaddar, the Upanagar Khadi Seva Sangha has been established at Ville Parle. This Sangha will consist of representatives from each of the main suburbs and shall arrange to start local Khadi Seva Sangha in each Suburb and shall supervise over its activities.

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PUBLIC MEETING AT VILLE PARLE.

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A public meeting of the residents of Ville Parle will be held to-night at 9 at Gandhi Chowk, when Sjt. Mavjibhai Ved who has just returned from Gujarat will relate his experiences and impressions of the condition of peasants in the Bardoli District.

On this occasion prizes will be distributed to those who came out successful at the spinning and carding competition held on the 8th Gandhi Incarceration Day.

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VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT VILLE PARLE.

Suburban citizens attended a most successful entertainment given by the Amateurs of Ville Parle on Sunday evening. Mr. Joseph Alex Dias presided on the occasion. An interesting programme consisting of English Farce, "One Room to Let", a Marathi Farce, and various Comic songs was gone through. There were also physical culture displays performed by school-boys under the guidance of Mr. Quadros.

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LIQUOR PICKETING BY MUSLIMS.

Hundred and thirty volunteers of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma picketed 75 liquor shops in the Muslim localities of the city on Tuesday evening.

The picketing passed off quietly at all the places, except at one shop at Clare Road where two pickets Gulam Dastagir and Abdulla were assaulted by the owners of the shop.

Two more volunteers were sent in their places and the picketing continued till the shop was closed.

AGA KHAN AND R. T. C. STAKES.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

masha are working well. First of all the Mussalmans would not agree amongst themselves, but a rebuke from the Aga Khan brought them to their knees. Realising that they have lost the confidence of the Indian public and should they differ from the Aga Khan, they will meet their doom at the hands of the All-Party enthusiasts meeting at Lucknow they hurridly reached an agreement. The Aga Khan is leading and recently he has been leading in many a game. "Honest" Baldwin was right when he said "If experience has taught me anything it is this that when men were traitors to their country they would be traitors to each other."

CHOTA BROTHER'S PERFORMANCE.

While Lord Islington was moving his resolution for fair-play for the Arabs of Palestine at a demonstration and reception held at the Hyde Park Hotel, Mr. Mahomed Ali entered the hall and was received by the speaker on the dais. Weak, ill, looking much older than he actually is, Mahomed Ali could not move from the chair when called upon to speak. And this is all he said: "I have come to free my country. Ask Lord Allenby and he will tell you that his army that entered Jerusalem was composed of two-thirds of Mussalmans and if Arabs cannot swallow Jews we 70 millions of Indians will join with them in swallowing the few million Jews." What an outburst. Never was poor Mahomed Ali in such a bad form. Few words and all contradictory. Once our great asset, Mahomed Ali is now mentally bankrupt and physically broken.

When the Imperial Conference assembled on October first, the Dominion Premiers insisted on their right to secede from empire. This was an unexpected and heavy blow to the Labour Imperialists of Whitehall; and Low's top hat Jimmie Thomas loudly cried in his "King's English" that if anyone desires to commit suicide he has a right to do so. This seems to be the basis of settlement forced upon the British Government by the Dominions on their right to secede. It can almost be traced in the speech of the Irish representative at the last session of the conference held to bid ironical goodbye.

Satyagrahi Prisoner Dies In Karwar Jail.

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(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, Dec. 6.

Ramachandra Radha Bandi, aged 20, of Sirsi, undergoing a six months' sentence for Forest Satyagraha in the local jail expired at 8 on Friday evening. It appears that he had been suffering for the last one month from anaemia due to malarial fever contracted in the jail. He had done some 4 months of his sentence before his death.

It is alleged, his mother and uncle who had come to see him a few days before his death, were not allowed to do so. His body was taken to the Kali-river by the jail people and some of his fellow-prisoners, and there cremated early in the morning, before the townsmen came to know of the event.

A procession of bare-headed citizens was taken through the town in the afternoon, starting and terminating at the Congress Camp.

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SUCCESSFUL PICKETING AT TIMBER AUCTION.

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No Contractor To Bid In Ankola

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, Dec. 9.

The auction sale of timber at Hattikere, Ankola Taluka, was to have taken place on December 1st. Owing to the brisk picketing of the local Congress Committee not a single contractor came forth to bid. The net loss to Government is estimated at two lakhs.

The auction sale at Kirwatti is to take place on 15th and the Congress is carrying on brisk propaganda to make the picketing successful.

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BOTAD'S RECEPTION TO MANILAL KOTHARI.

—:o:—

Bonfire Of Foreign Cloth.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BATAD, December 8.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari came to Botad yesterday at 4 p.m. He was given an ovation when he alighted from the train.

A huge meeting was held at night on the 7th on the Jawahar Maidan, when more than five thousand people were present. Sjts. Balchand Vora and Kakalbhai Kothari addressed the meeting. Sjt. Manilal Kothari, congratulated the people and the merchants of Botad on their self-sacrifice in getting rid of foreign cloth. He exhorted the youths to be ready at any place and at any moment for picketing.

BON-FIRE.

At the request of Sjt. Kothari, many persons took out their foreign clothes and bon-fire was made of them.

A batch of volunteers on behalf of the Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal is starting on a tour, both in the villages of Pallad, Vichhia, Jasdan and Gadhada for propaganda and persuading the merchants if possible, to seal their stock of foreign cloth. If they do not agree, picketing will be resorted to.

The youths of Botad are carrying on negotiations with the above Mandal to organise vigorous picketing in other villages also.

—:o:—

BABA GURDIT SINGH'S SENTENCE REDUCED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

R. R. Garlick, District Sessions Judge, Alipore, reduced the sentence passed on Baba Gurudit Sing, Sikh leader and three others of one year's rigorous to six months' rigorous. The accused were arrested and convicted in connection with disturbances in Bhowanipore on 15th April when a hartal was observed in protest against the arrest and conviction of Pandit Jawaharlal and Sjt. J. M. Sen-Gupta.

RAILWAY BOSSES MEET T. U. LEADERS

—:o:—

Conference In Delhi.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Railway Board, represented by Messrs. Russel, Parsons and Hayman, met to-day the delegates from the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. The agenda contained several items but previous to the meeting, the General Council of the Federation had intimated the desire that the discussion at this second half-yearly meeting with the Board should be concentrated on the G. I. P. Railway strike issue, which was "of such paramount importance that it should be definitely finally and satisfactorily settled."

Mr. Russell stated in opening the Conference to-day that the Railway Board had no objection whatever to this course, and to postpone all other points for discussion at a subsequent half-yearly meeting.

He said as regards the re-instatement of G. I. P. strikers, that the Agent had been instructed that in every case in which an individual could prove that he had complied with the terms of the Railway Board communique of March last, he must forthwith be placed on the waiting list and to treat men taken back on or before 17th March last or put on the first waiting list (whether at the time or subsequently) and then taken back as re-instated. Mr. Russel stated that during his recent tour he was glad to observe that the number of men on the first waiting list not yet taken back was only 219 on the 19th October, as against 711 in June last.

LEAVE RULES.

Regarding leave rules, the Agents had been instructed to engage adequate leav reserves to enable employees to get a reasonable amount of leave. The Board had also under consideration some of the suggestions made for the improvement of privileges allowed by the new rules, and it was intended to review the position after a few years.

REVISION OF PAY.

The suggestions offered by the Federation in regard to the scheme sanctioned on the G. I. P. Railway for the revision of scales of pay, of lower paid employees of that Railway were at present under consideration in consultation with the Agent. Mr. Russel further stated that a scheme had been introduced ensuring the payment of all salaries and wages to the staff within seven days and of other allowances within 14 days of the close of the month to which they related. The scheme had been applied to the Moradabad division of the E. I. Railway, but it was in course of extension to other divisions.—A. P.

—:o:—

HARTAL IN NAGPUR.

—:o:—

Protest Against Sardar's Arrest.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, December 9.

The news of Sardar Vallabhbhai's arrest was received late in the morning. Immediately a hartal was declared. A big procession was organised in the afternoon which passed along the principal streets of the city and terminated in the Chinis-park.

The arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai had added a fillip to the enthusiasm of the people and contraband salt was again sold in the meeting at fancy prices.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH 1931.

New York, Dec. 9.

Previous Closing Rate	10.57
To-day's Opening Rate	10.52
Difference	—05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.47
Difference	—10

Broach Expectation A./M. Rs. 173

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Previous Closing Rate	5.65
To-day's Opening Rate	5.54
Difference	—11
To-day's Closing Rate	5.50
Difference	—15

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	6	6
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Silver Ready	46	7	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	46	6	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	46	5	0

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20th March, 1930.

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I highly congratulate you for your successful remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Dr. P. M., L.C.P. & S.

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To Dr. Hair's Indian Depot,
(Dept. 2)
P. O. Box 431, Bombay.

Please send me, your free and post paid, Dr. Hair's Book on Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh.

Name .....

(Mr. Mrs. or Miss)

Address .....

.....

Send this coupon in post envelope for ½ anna.

WRITE CLEARLY.

B.C. 10/12/30.

VICTORIA'S OWN MADRAS SAPPERS.

—:o:—

Record Of Distinguished Pact In 31 Wars.

"FIRST CLASS SOLDIERS," SAYS G.O.C., SOUTHERN COMMAND.

—:o:—

BANGALORE, Dec. 9.

A large gathering watched the ceremonial para this morning of Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners held in connection with the Corps' 150th anniversary. The officers and men and 1800 pensioned Indian ranks took part. Representative parties from the Bengal and Bombay Sappers and Miners attended. Lt. General Sir William Heneker, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, took the salute. Major General stevenson, Engineer-in-Chief, India, Major General Newman, Commanding the District, and Brigadier Charles, Chief Engineer, Southern Command, were among those present.

Addressing the parade, Sir William paid a warm tribute to the distinguished part the Corps had played during 150 years in memorable battles in India and abroad, particularly in China, Egypt, Palestine and France, and observed that few Indian Corps could claim such a record of service in fields so far apart. The Corps had taken part in 31 out of 42 wars in which the Indian Army had been engaged during the period. Sir William endorsed every word of Field Marshal Lord Wolsley, who had said that the best Indian soldiers with whom he had ever served in India, were the Madras Sappers, whose coolness under fire, indifference to danger, discipline and Regimental pride marked them on all occasions as first class soldiers. Finally Sir William urged all ranks to remember their oath and strive so to bear themselves that they would continue to carry the good name their forefathers had handed down.—A. P.

CONTRABAND SALT SALE IN KARACHI.

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Merchants Surrender.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 8.

A hartal was observed in the city in connection with the arrest of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and the death of Manilkal Sen in Murshidabad Jail after 60 days' hunger-strike. All markets were closed and Mahomedan butchers also joined the hartal.

In the evening a long procession consisting of bare-headed people with black flags was taken out and a huge meeting was held under the presidentship of the new lady dictator.

One more arrest of Mohmed Ishaq, a Mahomedan worker was made on Saturday night under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. in connection with the black flag demonstration made against the Governor, a month back. Two arrests were already made in this connection and it is reported more arrests are likely to be made. The sale of contraband salt continues daily in the Karachi courts and one volunteer was arrested on Saturday and to-day also in this connection. As the period of undertaking by the local foreign cloth merchants not to sell foreign cloth expired on the 5th inst. some dealers tried to sell goods. Big demonstrations were accordingly made at the cloth markets, with the result that merchants have closed market for ten days when a

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1930

WELCOME DECISION

—:o:—

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy of the Bombay High Court quashed, on an appeal lodged at the instance of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society, the conviction and sentence of six months' simple imprisonment passed on Mr. Nagindas T. Master, an attorney, by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay on a charge of being a member of an "unlawful association". The decision will be greatly welcomed by the public and will re-affirm the public conviction, shaken to a certain extent, we are afraid, owing to certain recent exhibitions of magisterial caprice, that in the highest courts of judicature in British India there is an opportunity to secure justice. It will be recalled that we had addressed in these columns an earnest appeal to Bombay lawyers to remember that they are custodians of law as much as those whose honoured duty it is to administer justice. We had implored them to "wake up" and request the highest palladium of justice in this Presidency the Bombay High Court, to exercise its revisionary powers in cases of miscarriage of justice or to petition it in individual cases in appeal. We are glad that the Bombay Incorporated Law Society, through its President Mr. Payne, petitioned the High Court in the case of Mr. Master and its efforts have been crowned with success.

The petition pointed out that in Mr. Master's case there was no evidence before the Magistrate that the notification declaring Congress organisations illegal had been published in the city before the arrest of the accused or that he had knowledge of such publication otherwise. The question at issue was whether notification amounted to "publication" and whether a person could be considered to have knowledge of such publication immediately after a notification appeared in the Government "Gazette". In regard to Mr. Master there was a further lack of evidence about a vital point. There was no evidence before the Magistrate that he was a member of an organisation declared unlawful or that there was on his part the commission of any overt act from which such membership could be presumed. Mr. Master as a Congressman declined to defend himself in the trial before the Magistrate nor did he wish to take part in the proceedings when the case came up in appeal.

It is significant that their Lordships in quashing the sentence against Mr. Master emphasized the principle they had laid down in the Grant Road Prabhat Pheri case previously heard by them in appeal. They held that an association was not notified as unlawful within the meaning of section 16 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act "unless the Gazette' in which the declaration was contained was properly published". As had happened in the case of the accused in the Grant Road Prabhat Pheri case, the "Gazette" containing the declaration was published on October 14 at Poona and Mr. Master was arrested in Bombay at 8-30 a.m. on October 15. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai who appeared on behalf of the Society contended that there was no evidence in Mr. Master's case that the "Gazette" was "sufficiently published" in Bombay so as to come to the notice of the accused and their Lordships upheld this contention. There must have been a number of cases in which without such sufficient publication being available to them a large number of persons were arrested on October 15 and charged and many of them convicted. It will give the public great satisfaction to notice that their Lordships have afforded an opportunity to such convicted persons to secure justice by their opportune instruction to Sessions Judges and Presidency Magistrates "to go through the record and see if there were any cases which did not comply with the principle laid down in this case and similar cases and to refer those cases to the High Court."

ARCHITECTS IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Architects in India are an unwanted race, if the orthodox conventions and beliefs of the P. W. D. and the many building agencies under its control could be the index. It is only a natural consequence of their illiteracy that prevents the majority of skilled Indian builders and mastercraftsmen from securing the share in public building activities which is legitimately their due. It is futile to mention the qualities for which they have, hitherto, received admiration and unstinted appreciation from architects all over the world. Volumes have been written and volumes will still be written about the wealth of architectural designs which India offers to the world.

Sad as is the plight of these competent, tried but illiterate builders the case and plight of educated Indian builders and architects who have been "qualified", in the modern sense of the term, is still sadder. And, had it not been for some of the organise efforts in this Presidency, focussed specially by what is now known as the Indian Institute of Architects, the battle would have been lost. The current number of the Year Book of the Institute, recently published, should be indicative of the range of the educative attempts made by this body. The papers read before the Institute are representative of the many-sided problems confronting architects in India. The papers published in the Year Book seem, however, to suggest that the problems of Indian architectural design have not received the attention they, rightly, claim from the Institute.

The "editorial" is, naturally, devoted to a historic account of the growth of the Institute. But it would appear that the editor of the journal is, more or less, unconscious of the strong and continued support from the "enlightened public" of the city which has actively helped the Institute during its days of infant uncertainties. This is in strong contrast to the manner in which he acknowledges help from Government and Municipal departments.

These are points that cannot be overlooked. But they may be considered trifles compared with the attitude which the Institute has been, recently, found to be cultivating. The Institute, it must be very clearly pointed out, has little right to exist and less right to claim public support, if its sole aim and function is to conduct academic and abstract discussions worthy only of undergraduate debating societies. It is a professional body. And, it must act as such. It must speak for architects in India. It must fight for their rights. It must, finally protect their interests. The disorganised state and the passive non-resistance of the architects in India have cost us that colossal nightmare—New Delhi. It has inflicted India House in London. Both were rare opportunities for giving employment and the much-needed impetus to architects master-builders and craftsmen in India. Both were lost. They were lost because the architects in India seem to have lost their self-respect. And, they seem to have resigned themselves to the stigma of an unwanted race.

THE MOSCOW TRIAL.

—:o:—

The Central Executive of the U. S. S. R. has done well to commute the death sentence recently passed on M. Ramzin and his associates—although even ten years' imprisonment is much too harsh a penalty. It is not our purpose to go into the merits of the case. Nor do we desire to discuss the reality or otherwise behind the trial. For, even granting that it was a "farcical trial," we share the belief of our Anglo-Indian contemporary, that outsiders are much to blame for the troubles that arise in Russia with regard to her preservation of national integrity. And, as our contemporary just remarks, "if the Foreign Powers refrained from plotting and allowed the Russians to be ruled by their own Government, the fear of foreign intervention would disappear, and a Moscow crowd could not be duped by a farcical trial."

Whether the accused were guilty or not the commutation of their sentence was a very commendable act. Capital punishment is, at the very best, legalised murder. And it is unworthy of a Government like the Soviet that has abolished it except for offences relating to the subversion of the State. It is but too true, that plotting for the violent destruction of the State is a very grave offence. But very few people in the world do so for the mere love of it. They are usually inspired by motives, wrong motives, if you will, but the sincerity and honesty of which are above reproach. Allowance has to be made for this. And specially, in countries where normal opposition is not duly tolerated.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

According to the Free Press Journal, the Government grant to the Benares Hindu University has been stopped because the University authorities refused to accept the conditions sought to be imposed upon them. The conditions are reported to be the following:—

(1) Those members of the staff who have taken some part in the present national movement or will, in future, take part in it, must be removed.

(2) Admission must be refused to students who have a national trend of mind, and

(3) Students covicted in connection with the present movement must be removed from the University.

These terms are unworthy of a Government to impose. The public will rightly regard them as containing an element of vindictiveness. They constitute an unwarranted interference with University jurisdiction and are deeply humiliating to an educational institution of the character and status of the Benares Hindu University. Rejection of these conditions even at the cost of the Government grant was the only self-respecting course open to the University authorities.

We are glad to learn that the members of the staff have decided to work on half-pay and that even the students have offered their quota towards the financial support of their *Alma-Mater*. If the Government of the United Provinces were gifted with the least amount of imagination they would find in this incident another of the innumerable instances of the real fact of the present situation, namely that every attempt to suppress the national aspirations evokes a grim resolve to meet it. By the way, does the Educational Department of the Government of India know if there are any punitive provisions in British Universities against teachers and students engaging in political activities?

GANDHI AND WORLD PEACE

(BY H. BHAVANI SHANKER.)

The great war revealed to us a new phase, how man could descend himself to the abyss of bestiality fo the mere possession of some worldly things. But the optimists were of opinion that, it would put an end to all wars in future and ensure peace and freedom. But is there not to be another great war in the near future? "Great Britain is constructing a strong navy. Russia under the cloak of communism has raised a national militia." Germany is ready to draw sword at the slightest provocation. Italy has not disarmed. France refuses "to be a party to the proposals for the reductions of land army and navy." And thus we see that, "In the whirlpool of European politics the boat is lost and the shadow hovers along, driving away the Dove of Peace to the borders of the horizon". Then, where are we drifted to?

A passion for power and wealth, generally, breeds jealousy between nation and nations, as between man and man. Hence we see the spirit of "revenge and impatience and anger." But the world is moving steadily to realise that force cannot solve our problems. Gandhiji's message, therefore, is that, "the force of arms is powerless when matched against the force of love or of the soul," and he is sending this doctrine of Ahimsa to the world.

"I do not belive in armed rising" says Mahatmaji. "They are a remedy worse than the disease sought to be cured. They are a token of the spirit of revenge and impatience and anger. This method of violence cannot be good in the long run." For, how could assemblies, conferences and councils promote peace and happiness of either nations or individuals, so long as the lion in the jungle of our heart is not quelled? True happiness lies not in possessing material objects, but in sacrificing them." "No nations" adds Gandhiji, "have ever risen without sacrifice, and sacrifice can only be spoken of in connection with innocence and not with crime." "Non-violence," therefore, is Mahatmaji's watch-word. "The Sermon on the Mount is his book of etiquete." Non-violence, according to him, "is the law of our being. It is the dignity of man that requires obedience to a higher law—to the strength of the spirit."

Mahatma Gandhi's "declared verdict" on the Western civilization is, that it is a Nine days' wonder,' which, must inevitably decline and decay by the very law of its being! Matter cannot sustain itself ever so long without "the sustaining power of the spirit." For material triumphs cannot stand the test of time.

And so Gandhiji exhorts us to develop this internal strength. It is the strength of the spirit and not of the sword. "To use violence for securing rights may seem an easy path but it proves to be thorny in the long run. Those who live by the sword die also by the sword." Therefore Mahatmaji declares, that, non-violence "is the harbinger of the peace of the world."

CAN IMPERIALISM SAVE BRITISH TRADE IN INDIA?

—:o:—

INDIAN BOYCOTT AND ITS EFFECT ON BRITISH TRADE

(BY VISHNU GUPTA.)

II.*

In the previous article it was pointed out that inspite of her political dominion over India, Great Britain was steadily losing ground in her trade with India—British imports which formed about 65 p.c. of the total imports India had gradually decreased to about 45 p.c. in 1929-30. In the present article it is proposed to analyse the results of the Boycott movement on British trade in India, especially the import trade. The Boycott programme in the intensified form and as a phase of the present political movement can be said to have been adopted from the month of April of this year. The latest officially available figures are for the month of October. We shall make a comparative study of the position of British trade in India for the seven months from April to October for the years 1929-1930.

BRITAIN'S TALE OF LOSS

The general position of British trade in India will be best seen from the following figures:—

	Imports from U. K. to Brt. India. Rs. in Crores.	Exports to U. K. from Brt. India. Rs. in Crores.
April to October 1929	60.2	40
Do. Do. 1930	39.5	30
October 1929	8.1	7.6
October 1930	4.4	5.0

Thus during the seven months in 1930, the imports from the United Kingdom have fallen to the extent of 29 crores and the exports have decreased by 10 crores. The imports in October 1930 are nearly half of what they were in October 1929. One important point which needs to be emphasised in this connection is that as the present political is proceeding the fall in British trade in India is becoming larger and larger every month.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

We shall now take the different items in the import trade of India singly and point out the effect of the Boycott movement. Taking the import trade in cotton manufactures first, we have the following interesting figures:—

Yarn.	Imports from Imports other from countries. Figures in lakhs.	Figures in lakhs
April to Oct. 1929	130 lbs. 194 Rs.	130 lbs 175 Rs
Do. Do. 1930	63 lbs. 82 Rs.	113 lbs 116 Rs.
October 1929	13 lbs. 19 Rs.	17 lbs 24 Rs.
October 1930	5.6 lbs. 6.8 Rs.	20 lbs 20 Rs

PIECE-GOODS.	Figures in lakhs	Figures in lakhs
April to Oct. 1929	7204 yds. 1094 Rs.	4317 yds 951 Rs.
Do. Do. 1930	4110 yds. 1004 Rs.	2201 yds 478 Rs.
October 1929	814 yds. 222 Rs.	536 yds. 136 Rs.
October 1930	216 yds. 54 Rs.	211 yds 42 Rs.

It will be seen that though heavy in the imports of cotton manufactures have effected, and the countries, the imports from Great Britain have suffered the most. The total imports of cotton manufactures from U. K. have decreased from about Rs 22 crores in the previous year to Rs. 11 crores in 1930 while in October 1930 they are one-fourth of what they were in October 1929. But the figures for 1929

(Continued on page 9).

*The first article appeared on 1st instant.

LIQUIDATION OF ILLITERACY.

—:o:—

SCIENCE, MORE SCIENCE, AND STILL MORE SCIENCE.

(BY O. M. JADHAV.)

Theodor Koerner was a clever student. He was a poet. He was appointed Hoftheaterdichter (Court Theatre Poet) at Vienna and he was soon going to marry a charming young lady. But the German War of Liberation made it clear to Koerner that it was his duty to resign his post, give up the idea of marriage and take part in the national struggle for independence. Koerner joined the Jaegers organised by his countrymen. On the 19th of March, 1813 Koerner became a volunteer in the Jaeger regiment. On the 7th of June he was severely wounded. As soon as he recovered he hurried back to his regiment. On the 26th of August he was killed in battle near Gadebusch in Mecklenburg. Koerner was only twenty-three years old at the time of his death.

German students, French students, Italian students, Japanese students, Chinese students and students of other countries also who believe that freedom is wellworth fighting for, have made and are again willing to make every sacrifice. Unless we are prepared to suffer for our cause, we can never succeed. Indian students can do constructive work. They can do very useful work. Indian students ca, if they will, organise themselves, do for India what other students have done for their respective countries.

ORGANISATION.

Washington was a wise man. He knew that without organisation and discipline the United States of America would remain merely a pious hope, as well as, a good, patriotic resolution on paper. Washington, Franklin and others secured help from France and help also came from Germany. Perhaps very few people will remember to-day Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben who organised the American army. Washington recommended to the Congress that Steuben should be appointed Inspector General. The Congress agreed and they soon saw that they had done a wise thing. Steuben prepared a Dienstreglement (regulations for service) in German. This was translated into French and then into English. The way to liberty, freedom, independence is, as can be seen, a fairly long one. On the 15th of November, 1930 the 200th birthday of Steuben was celebrated. Any person who is interested can read Steuben's diaries and see how out of chaos and misery an army was created that won freedom and independence for America.

ARMY OF EDUCATION.

We have only to read history to see what men like Stein, Clausswitz, Gneisenau, Hardenberg, Bluecher, Humboldt, Jahn, Arndt, Scharnhorst, Koerner, Kleist Kleist and others did in order to win independence for Germany. Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Bluecher were the men who created an army that could win independence. We have a useful model before us. Duty, discipline and organisation, these were the guiding principles. Indian students can create their own army of education. They can organise their work and the different departments. Every student knows that even the sun and all the planets, stars, etc., have to obey certain laws and regulations The sun has to rise at a fixed hour and also set at a fixed hour. When we have an army with this rigid discipline then alone we shall see an independent United States of India, a Government of India, by Indians for the benefit of India—students will remember this and work for this cause alone. We are all Indians. Perhaps students have already read what the Spaniards did in order to get rid of Napoleon.

We must go to the villages and work among the villagers. Let us remember how Washington and his soldiers suffered. At times they had neither food nor shelter. There were weary marches. Defeat after defeat came. But Washington was a man of iron will. He and his friends knew they were right and fighting for a just cause. We also know we have every right to work for the welfare of India. The American colonist knew the price they had to pay for independence. They made the sacrifice necessary for winning independence.

"It is for the students to see that an army of education is organised and the work done properly.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

"Protecting" the R. T. C.

The solicitude of Sir Frederick Hall for the Round Table Conference is touching indeed. For, he is a Conservative inclined towards die-hardism, if he is not actually a die-hard. And the "delegates" ought to be sufficiently grateful to him to forget the insulting treatment that some of them had to meet with. But his suggestion about putting an embargo on the Indian Press regarding unpalatable news about the 'Tamasha' fantastic as it is, will not meet with complete success. If it is really wanted to save the prestige of the Round Table Conference for the time being, Sir Frederick must demand further that news agencies must be made to regard the Conference and its proceedings as taboo. For, it is the destiny of this farcical Conference that whatever is done there must "prejudice" it. Why even, Sir Frederick Hall's suggestion itself is bound to do so.

Mr. M. Ali and Communal Settlement.

Poor Mr. Mahomed Ali. He is being inundated, along with his other "delegates" of the 'Muslim group" with cables not to do what, he presumably has every intention of not doing. It would be pleasant to receive such cables even though the inspiration regarding the origin might be traceable to interested quarters righting for individual existence in the name of the community. But Mr. Mahomed Ali has our sympathy because of one of the latest cables sent to him from Lucknow. Not that it questions his representative character of worth. Indeed the Majlis Modulislam "expresses its confidence in Maulana Mahomed Ali and other delegates to the Round Table Conference." But it "presses the necessity of immediate communal settlement and emphatically declares that any communal adjustment settled between the members of the two communities in London under the changed circumstances, will have the fullest support of Indian Mussalmans. It further requests Muslim delegates to present a united front with other Indian delegates to achieve the popular demand."

Most Inconvenient.

We should be deeply sorry to do Mr. Mahomed Ali any injustice. But if the Ali Brothers have not changed their view, the cable must cause him no end of uncomfortable embarrassment. For, its sender, Maulana Qutbuddin Abdul Wali, is the successor of the late Maulana Abdul Bari who was the spiritual preceptor of the Ali Brothers. We sympathise with Mr. Mahomed Ali because the choice between Maulana Abdul Bari's successor and the defied "14 points" must be difficult indeed. As to Maulana Abdul Wali's last suggestion, it is impossible for two reasons. The "delegates" were not chosen to present a "united front", and the "popular demand" was rejected long before the Conference was opened. By the way, it would be interesting to know if the cable did reach Mr. Mahomed Ali.

Honest Journalism.

We apologise to our readers for inflicting upon them the following extract from an Anglo-Indian contemporary:—

"While the 'Jawaharlal Day' was being celebrated on 16th November last in the stock fashion all over India, at Ratnagiri it was observed in a startling unique manner—a manner that has given deep offence to Nationalist Congressmen who are mostly believers, along with Mr. Gandhi, in four water-tight castes by birth. For at Ratnagiri some enthusiastic reformers who regard the caste system as the bane of Hinduism held an all-caste dinner on the 'Jawaharlal Day' which was attended by Brahmins and Banias, Sudras and Mahars, Chamars and Bhangis."

Wanted Further "Facts".

This is an example of the honest journalism loudly claimed by some people as an exclusive virtue of Anglo-India. It is by no means a scurrilous and shameless misrepresentation. For, that is the monopoly of Nationalist newspapers whose speciality is lying despicable propaganda. We congratulate this Anglo-Indian journal on exposing Mahatma Gandhi. We wonder when our contemporary will follow this up by further exposures of the real Mahatma. For instance, his hatred not of untouchability but the untouchables, his invariable refusal to sit with them, walk with them and dine with them, his secret partiality for violence and the hypocrisy that underlies, in actual fact, his regard for truth. All this must be published stamped with the undoubted authority of Anglo-Indian reliability in the interest of the deluded millions of India. They have suffered much too long from—well, does it matter what?

"THIS IS THE AGE OF WOMAN," SAYS MAHATMA.

"The Wheel Is His Source Of Knowledge."

HE SPINS ALL DAY, SAYS KAKA KALEKAR

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Vile Parle Khadi Sarngam Karyalaya, was held at Vile Parle at 9 p.m. on the 5th instant (Friday), in commemoration of the 8th incarceration day of Ganhiji when Kakasaheb Kalelkar, who has recently returned from his pilgrimage to the Yeravda Mandir, in the course of a speech, said:—

"I come here after having resided with Gandhiji in jail. You probably feel naturally jealous of me. It is but natural for one to be jealous of me as I lived at a place which even well-known Englishmen covet to reach. But I desire to lessen your jealousy by sharing with you what I know about the jail life of the Mahatma in the same way as a rich man would share his wealth with those who are jealous of his riches.

WHOLE DAY AT THE WHEEL.

Gandhiji was not given the choice of selecting his companion. It was the Government who selected me.

When I went to Yeravda I saw that Gandhiji felt much exhausted whenever he worked. He worked at the spinning wheel for the whole day. Gandhiji in his former incarceration used to read a great deal He had finished the Mahabharata in four months which others took months to complete. He devoted 14 to 15 hours to reading, but now he does nothing but spin and spin in Yeravda.

The Government has enraged us by imprisoning Gandhiji. I have neither come here to enrage you against the Government for that nor because his nearest relatives and the dearest ones are not allowed to interview him.

The best way to make use of our rage against the Government is to free our countrymen from the clutches of the drink habit and by resolving not to use any more Government salt.

SPINNING WHEEL SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE.

In the beginning of his jail life Gandhiji used to spin from 6 in the morning to 9 in the night.

I had taken a good quantity of slivers with me to Yeravda. Vallabhbhai and Jairamdas followed me there later on. As they used my slivers I ran short of them. Now my honour was at stake. It was unbearable for me to see Gandhiji carding and making slivers for me. But Gandhiji was too astute not to discover what I felt. And so he proposed that he should card and I should prepare slivers and we should both share the slivers thus prepared. I could not but heartily agree to the shrewd proposal. He not only taught me how to card, but he made me regular in my habits. As a teacher I used to take everybody else to task, but he so showed me up that there was no help but to work up to a regular routine. I discussed politics with Gandhiji. His knowledge of the world encompasses the minutest details of the affairs of the world. He has a ready answer for any world problem and according to him the spinning wheel is the source of all that profound knowledge.

The more we spin and the more we use Khaddar nearer is Swarajya. There is no more potent weapon than that for winning our freedom.

We have to do much more than merely condemning the Government. The Round Table Conference is sure to be abortive. The spinning wheel will lead you to Swarajya."

THE AGE OF WOMAN.

In the questionnaire that followed the lecture Kakasaheb replied that Gandhiji could not bear taking fruits as soon as he heard about the lathi charges that he took now only dates and milk, that he was allowed to have three papers, viz., the "Chronicle", the "Times" and the "Hindu", and that he appreciated the work of the women of Bombay remarking that the present age was the age of woman.

MINORITIES STAND BY COUNTRY.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

satisfactory. But the way in which ordinary political prisoners were treated was horrible and revolting.

"We see a great deal" continued Mr. Horniman "in British Press about the unsatisfactory treatment of prisoners in foreign countries and especially in Soviet Russia. But so long as the British Government allow respectable political prisoners who go to jail for the mere reason of their convictions to be treated in the way in which they are the British people have no right to point the finger of scorn. I would urge upon the Government and Lord Irwin that rather the finger of scorn will be pointed at them for the way in which they treat their opponents."

RELEASE EX-SPEAKER.

Mr. Horniman then moved the following resolution:—

This meeting of the Jewish, Christian and Parsi Citizens of Bombay convened under the auspices of the Jewish Indian Nationalist Party, the Nationalist Christian Party and the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha views with deep concern the precarious and weak condition in which Mr. Patel is lying in Coimbatore Jail and apprehends great danger to his life. This meeting calls upon the Government of India to release him without delay."

The resolution was unanimously accepted.

TWO MINUTES' SILENCE FOR BOY MARTYR.

The audience then stood for two minutes as a mark of respect sympathy and sorrow for the death of Manik Sen, the 17-year old boy who died in Murshidabad jail after sixty days hunger-strike.

STAND BY NATIONAL DEMAND

Mr. Joachim Alva then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Jewish, Christian and Parsi Citizens of Bombay, convened under the joint auspices of the Jewish Indian Nationalist Party, the Nationalist Christian Party and the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha identifies itself with the legitimate demand of the Indian Nation for complete Self-Government *without* further delay."

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Alva said that it was the first time that the three minority communities had joined together. It showed that the fight for Indian freedom was no more a fight of the majority and all Indian communities were united in their demand for self-government. He wished the resolution was for a demand of complete independence. However their immediate demand was complete self-government and if it were not granted forthwith the demand for complete independence would be more strong.

WE WANT TO GOVERN OURSELVES.

Indians wanted the right to govern themselves. They were determined to be free and would no more tolerate British domination.

HIS APPEAL TO R. T. C. DELEGATES.

The minorities were unanimous in that demand. He wished their voice reached those men sitting at the Round Table in London and pleaded for India's rights. He held that all the differences would disappear if Indians got freedom. "Get Swaraj and everything will follow suit" ended Mr. Alva.

ON BEHALF OF BENE-ISRAELS.

Mr. I. J. Samson seconding the resolution said that he spoke on behalf of the Bene-Israel community only. When they started the Jewish Nationalist Party they thought they would succeed in persuading the Baghdadi Jews, but they did not succeed in their attemot and so he spoke on behalf of the Bene-Israels only who were settled in India.

President:—What about Sir Victor Sassoon?

Mr. Samson:—He is a Baghdadi Jew.

Mr. Samson said that the Jews have settled in India for 2,500 years now. Throughout this long period they had been able to preserve their identity and their religion which was a proof of the spirit of tolerance among Indians of all the classes.

MAHATMA WAS A GUARANTEE FOR MINORITY COMMUNITIES

Mr. Samson then compared the condition of Jews in other European countries with that of the Indian Jews and said that while Jews in other parts of the world were harassed by the Christian nations India had given them shelter and protection. Mahatma Gandhi's movement was based on love and non-violence and that was the best guarantee for the

NO HANDICAP FOR MINORITIES

Dr. Gagrat in supporting the resolution said that the G. O. M. of India Dadabhai gave the message of Swaraj to India and though he was a Parsi he was worshipped and revered by the majority community. It showed that whoever loved the land and worked for its uplift was honoured. It did not matter much if they had one seat more or less in the legislature. Indians were denied education, they were disarmed and they had no control over the finances of their country. The only remedy to do away with all these things was to get self-government and for that all Indians must unite and work together.

The resolution was unanimously accepted.

A SELF-CONDEMNATION.

Dr. A. S. Erulkar then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting condemns the principle of communal representation as harmful to national interests since it perpetuates and emphasises communal divisions and gives a wrong lead in basing political institutions on communal distinctions. This meeting also repudiates the reservation of public service posts on communal lines.

Dr. Erulkar said that the very fact that there was a need of proposing such resolution was a sufficient condemnation of British rule in this country. If Britain has failed to bring together the different communities he thought they had no more right to continue the experiment. Communal representation had increased communal strife and disunity which it was intended to remove. It was not correct to say that minorities would not get proper representation unless it was provided by communal electorates and reservation of seats. Minorities do not in fact require it. If they have capable men among them they would certainly get elected. He cited the example of Bombay Corporation where Parsis and Jews got more seats than their proportion to the population would entitle them. Personally he would no tcare a rap s to who represented him provided his representative did his work properly and viewed problems from a national point of view.

The interests of minorities were exactly the same as those of the majority and they had no need to be afraid of the majority. If they trusted the majority the majority would certainly respond in the same spirit.

IGNORE THE COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

Mr. J. S. G. Maleiu seconded the resolution. He said that the best way to solve the communal problem was simply to ignore it. The more they thought of it the more complicated it became so the best thing would be to ignore it.

Prof. P. A. Wadia then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting views with grave anxiety the growing impoverishment of the Indian Farmer and the threatened ruin of Indian Agriculture under British Rule in India and calls upon the Government of India to remit land revenue on extensive scale to give the most needed relief to the agriculturists. This meeting further appeals to Indian public leaders to formulate a comprehensive scheme for the revival of Indian Agriculture."

A RUINED INDIA.

After reviewing the causes which had led to the ruin of the indian agriculturists Prof. Wadia said that in the near future the administration of the country would be transferred to the people but looking to the condition of the Indian agriculturists he apprehended that the India that they would inherits perhaps would be a ruined India. The Indian leaders must, therefore, find ways to improve their condition.

Mr. Homi Kapadia seconded the resolution which was also passed unanimously.

ORGANISE WORKERS.

Mr. I. A. Ezekiel then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting is deeply concerned at the appalling and unprecedented unemployment among workers and supporters the resolutions of the Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress fod the mobilisation of workers for their own upliftment.

Mr. Ezekiel said that workers were going to lead the fight for national freedom and, therefore, they must be organised properly.

Miss Mani Chub seconded the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

Miss Mehra P. Gandhi then moved the last resolution which ran as follows:—

"This meeting unequivocally condemns the repressive policy of the Government of India leading up to Lathi charges on unarmed and innocent on-lookers and particularly the treatment meted out to ladies, and also the excesses in Sholapur, Peshawar and elsewhere and draws the pointed attention of the Government to the historic fact that the policy of repression has always failed in all times when a whole nation stands up against it and if pursued further it will lead to grave consequences the responsibility for which will lie with the bureaucracy".

She observed that every Indian possessed a better sense of humour than the Britisher. She referred to the instance of the Sikh Satyagrahi who after falling down on the Azad Maidan due to lathi blows of a sergeant got up and smilingly asked the sergeant to give him some more. She appealed to the Indians to develop that sense of humour and to follow Mahatmaji.

Miss Benjamin and Mrs. Ramdas supported the resolution.

Mrs. Fernandes further supported the resolution in a Hindi speech. She exhorted the audience to develop the habit to love their country to respect themselves and to follow Manatmaji and use Swadeshi only.

Mr. Horniman in his concluding remarks observed that he hoped that before long the greatest minority community viz., the Muslims would join with these communities and they would all meet in a big place like the Azad Maidan to give expression to similar sentiments.

Referring to Prof. Wadia's observation that by the time Indians got Swaraj the India that they inherited might be a ruined India, Mr. Horniman said that Indians would certainly inherit a country the spirit of which has begun to live. No great country with resources as India had could possibly left in a ruined condition for long once it was free.

"Go with the determination of solidarity and stand by the Indian National Congress as Indians and it is certain that much sooner than even you expect the National flag which has been hent down by the Government will be flying aloft as a symbol of a nation independent and respected by other nations".

A hearty vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. Joachim Alva brought the proceedings to a close.

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GANDHI AND TAGORE

An American Parrallel

The "Unity" writes:—

The arrival in this country of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, India's great poet, and one of the great poets of the modern world, is an occasion of impressive significance. He comes here at a moment when his native land is in the throes of revolt against the British crown. Of this movement for independence, long maturing in the heart of the Indian people, Tagore is one of the most important and influential leaders. He shares with Gandhi that predominance of intellectual and spiritual authority which has united India in aspiration and sacrifice, and lifted the nation to sudden consciousness of its high destiny. Tagore is different from Gandhi—as different as Erasmus was different from Luther. He is no politician; he could not touch the great masses of the people, and rally them to revolution; he would not have marched to Dandi, and sought arrest and imprisonment in an English jail. Tagore, does other things which Gandhi cannot do. He distills the spiritual genius of his people in a literature which has won the attention and reverence of all the world. He sings songs of love and liberty which find their way into the hearts of even the lowliest of Indians, and conjure there the dreams of a free and happy land. He roots deep in his native soil a system of higher education destined to produce teachers who, in due course of time, will turn the illiteracy of the Indian masses into culture and enlightenment. Today, in his world tour, he moves from country to country, an exalted symbol of India's integrity of soul, and an eloquent ambassador of her cause of freedom. When Washington was languishing at Valley Forge, Benjamin Franklin crossed the seas to Paris on a mission of goodwill to France. Franklin's work, quite as much as Washington's, won Independence for America. So, while Gandhi lies in his prison cell at home, Rabindranath Tagore journeying in his old age to England, Russia, France and the United States What can the noble presence of this man not do to win sympathy and support for his hard, pressed countrymen?

THE LONDON TAMASHA.

STOP PRESS.

DR. SAPRU PRAISES INDIAN YOUTHS.

—:o:—

LONON, Dec. 9. (4.38. p. m.)

Lord Gorrell was present at crowded meeting of members of the House of Commons last night which was addressed by Dr. Sapru who complained that there was far too much law and too little order in India. He added that imprisonment of thousands of people at regular intervals did not constitute maintenance of law and order. Dealing with communal position Dr. Sapru paid tribute to India's youth and said whatever other faults they might have they were free from communal virus affecting his generation. Dr. Sapru dwelt on the new spirit exampled by awakening of women, reaxation of caste and the removal of other social evils. He warmly pleaded for rights of Labour and Depressed Classes.

He alluded to talk of repudiation of debt and said that similar cries had been raised in Soutr Africa, Australia and Canada when their constitutions were under consideration but British made provision for public debts. While he criticised Government, Dr. Sapru warmly paid a tribute to Lord Irwin who fully sympathised with Indian aspirations and whose anxiety for success of the Conference was well-known.

He concluded by appealing to British public to follow their traditional practice of fairplay and extension of freedom. Dr. Sapru will shortly address other meetings, including a speech in the City.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM NEGOTIATIONS

LODON, Dec. 9. (4.45 p. m.)

Efforts to resume Hindu-Moslem negotiations have not taken definite shape but it is understood that at meeting aat Nawab of Bhopal's residence to Mr. Sastri and Sir Setalvad were asked by Moslems to communicate their terms to Hindus. It is understood that Moslems have tentatively agreed to reduce their percentage in the Punjab and Bengal to 51 and accept joint electorate if the Hindus agree to the former. The Sikh Leaders, however, maintain that unless they receive 33 per cnt in the Punjab teir position will be very insecure. Reuter.

SIR BHUPEN STARTS FOR INDIA

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 9. 3.45 p. m.)

Sir Bhupen Mitra is leaving London for India on 18th December and will resume his duties as President of Banking Inquiry Committee. He hopes to complete report about May and expects to proceed to London in July to take over High Commissionership. Sir Atul Chatterjee is expected to continue until then.—Reuter.

SCENES OF DISORDER AT SURAT STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Speakers Come To Blows On The Platform.

SURAT, Dec. 8.

Some scenes of disorder marked the proceedings of the second day's sitting of the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference, which met last evening under the presidency of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi in the absence of her husband. The work of the conference went on smoothly for some time at the beginning and ten resolutions were carried out without a single dissentient voice except when resolution No. 7, urging students studying in colleges and vocational institutions to suspend their studies after two months, till the new term begins and join the "National struggle for Independence" and meantime do whatever part time work they can, was moved. Certain section of the delegates, who were for immediate suspension, moved an amendment, which was lost by ten votes against twenty. The next three resolutions were carried unanimously.

SCENES OF DISORDER.

Feelings ran high when resolution No. 11 was moved, urging students studying in colleges and other covational institutions to organise themselves into an All-India Federation with a view to take concerted action in the national struggle, and for this purpose, empower Mr. K. M. Munshi to constitute a provisional Committee to draft constitution and negotiate the matter. It was stated that the resolution was lost in the Subjects Committee. However, the President, Mrs. Munshi, allowed the resolution to be moved "in fairness and justice." This was the signal for disorder and many delegates walked out saying that the President had no right to allow the resolution to be moved in open conference which the Subjects Committee had thrown out after discussion. The President remarked that she would stick to her ruling not caring whether delegates walked out or not.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Ten or twelve delegates walked out, when Mr. Madan Pitty rose to move the resolution. While he was reading the resolution great excitement prevailed, the whole Conference rising on its feet. Meanwhile one of those who had walked out came over to the platform and gave a blow to Mr. Madan Pitty from behind. This enraged Mr. Madan as well as his friends and one of them took off his coat and rolling up his shirt sleeves, tried to dash towards the opposers, but was prevented by a few delegates and visitors. Hot words, however, continued to be exchanged. Repeated appeals by the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee Mrs. Jyostna Shukla saved the situation. Quiet was restored after half an hour and the resolution was carried by seventeen votes to nil, none of the opposers being present.

PEACEFUL END.

At a later stage in the Conference the President's fervent appeal in the course of her concluding address brought back the delegates, who had walked out, and the Conference ended peacefully.—A. P.

KING EMPEROR'S GOLD MEDAL.

—:o:—

Encouragement Of Horse-Breeding In India.

—:o:—

The Secretary, N. H. B. and S. S. India, writes:—

An interesting ceremony took place at The Viceroy's House on the 1st instant when His Excellency The Viceroy presented to Thakur Jhandi Singh of Siarol, Aligarh District, the King Emperor's gold medal which His Majesty graciously gives annually for the Best Breed Mare or Three Year Old Filly, bred in India, and shown at the Imperial Delhi Horse Show.

—:o:—

C. I. D.'S WORK OF INTERCEPTING LETTERS

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

Meerut:—In the Meerut Conspiacy Case to-day Sub-Inspector S. V. Katkar of the Bombay Police stated that he had searched the house of the accused R. S. Nimbkar and identified in the court to-day articles he had seized during the search. Witness had intercepted certain letters in the course of his duty, the originals and photographs of some of which he identified. Witness stated that letters so intercepted were reposted either after same had been copied or photographed by himself or in his presence.

30 PICKETS ARRESTED FOR MOURNING.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, Dec. 9.

A large number of Congress volunteers and spectators gathered at 3 this morning before the premises of Messrs. Tulsiram Karamchand (in bazar Tokrianwala) who it had been alleged, had sent some bales of foreign cloth. Besides picketing the place volunteers performed slapa (mourning). Thirty of them have been arrested so far. Picketing continues.—A. P.

CERTIFICATE FOR VICEROYSHIP FOR EARL OF ATHLONE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Johannesburg.—In a farewell tribute to the Earl of Athlone, "Rand Daily Mail" says "There is nobody in sight who has qualifications for Viceroyship of India even remotely approaching those of the Earl of Athlone".—Reuter.

—:o:—

The newly elected Central Provinces Legislative Council met this afternoon when the members present took the oath of allegiance. The Council was then adjourned till Thursday.—A. P.

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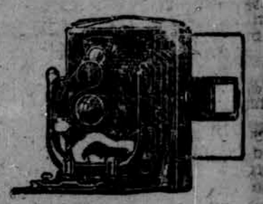

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

TILAK ESTATE SUIT DECIDED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 7.

The Gita Jayanti was observed in Poona in many schools of boys and girls and in the hall of the Gita Dharma Mandal also. In the schools, prizes were given to students for reciting the Adhyayas of Gita and in the hall of the Mandal, half a dozen lectures were delivered by eminent Pandits and other gentlemen like Mr. N. C. Kelkar. This Mandal is doing excellent work for the spread of the Gita teachings and it is having its effect throughout India. Vidya Vachaspati Bhide Shastri and Mr. G. V. Ketkar are the two stalwarts of the Mandal.

MR. G. B. DESHPANDE.

Mr. G. B. Deshpande who was arrested in Bombay, was taken to Belgaum by the M. S. M. Railway Mail yesterday evening. On receiving this news a number of prominent leaders like Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. D. V. Gokhale saw him at the station. He looked quite hearty and cheerful, though this is his third imprisonment in the Civil Disobedience movement.

THE TILAK CASES.

The suit going on between the Tilak brothers has been decided by compromise in the F. C. Court here. The private estate of the late Lok. Tilak has been partitioned between his elder son and the sons of his younger son who committed suicide some years ago. General satisfaction is felt at both these decisions.

Mr. S. K. Bhave of the Tilak Vidyalaya was released from jail yesterday morning.

Mr. G. M. Nalavade of the 'Sangrama' was released from the Yeravada Jail yesterday morning. He was received at the jail-gate by a number of his friends.

DECCAN SABHA'S CABLE TO SASTRI.

—:o:—

POONA, Dec. 8.

The Deccan Sabha has cabled to the President of the Round Table Conference and its President, Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, urging that Indian States should be represented in the proposed federal legislature by elected representatives of States' peoples and not by nominees of the Princes.—A. P.

"FOR INFORMATION ONLY."

—:o:—

Gadag Congress Leader's Statement In Court.

"CONGRESS CREED CANNOT COME WITHIN PREAMBLE OF C. L. A. ACT,"

(From A Correspondent.)

GADAG CITY Dec. 9.

Sjt. Narayanrao Dambal, pleader and a prominent old Congress worker was sentenced to-day to three months' simple and a fine of Rs. 100 in default 3 weeks' more under Section 17 (1) by Mr. Pathan, First Class Magistrate.

Mr. Dambal pleaded not guilty and refused to take part in the proceedings but made a statement that he was a Congressman since 1904 and that the Taluka Congress Committee was dissolved before it was declared illegal. He was a member of the Indian National Congress which was not declared illegal. He was a member of the Indian National Congress which was not delared illegal and that the Congress creed was his religion.

FOR INFORMATION.

The Congress creed he maintained, did not come within the preamble of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, that he made the statement not by way of defence but by way of information to the administrators of justice who were hopelessly ignorant of Congress workings.

When the police Sub-Inspector said that the Congress was dissolved nominally to escape from the clutches of law the accused retorted that the insinuation made by the responsible officers that the Congress workers were trying to get out of the clutches of law was utter injustice to Congress workers and a satyagrahi like him. He wished to add no more.

—:o:—

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 6th December 1930: —

Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 1,149,000

Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 6th December 1930:—

Sterling purchased in India 5,395,000

Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 2,140,491

Total 7,535,491

TEA & TEA SHARES

More than 360 p. c. dividends have been declared by Dooars Gardens managed by Indians, and the present value of some these shares is 20 times their face value. Nogengonj Tea Company's Garden being under the same Dooars Directorate and situated as it is in the Upper Assam tea district, which is 1½ times more productive and yields ten of higher value than the Dooars, can be expected to beat even the existing records. TEA of this Garden has been fetching high prices during the last years, the crops in 1931 is expected to mount upto 400 Mds. RICH TEAS from this and other gardens are sold directly through us at competitive prices. Cheaper teas are also available. AGENTS WANTED to sell tea and tea shares liberal commission given A... ASSAM BENGA... TEA ... OLD COURT HOUSE LANE DALHOUSIE SQUARE CALCUTTA.

CAN IMPERIALISM SAVE BRITISH TRADE IN INDIA?

(Continued from page 6)

are themselves much less than those of 1923., so the actual position of British trade is much worse than what appears by a comparison with the figures of 1929 only.

IMPORTS OF BRITISH COTTON PICE-GOODS

	Yards lakhs.	Value in Rs. lakns.
April to Oct. 1923	8650	2412
Do. Do. 1929	7204	1934
Do. Do. 1930	4317	951

Thus the imports in cotton piece-goods from the U. K. have been reduced to one-half in quantity and 40 p.c. in value in two years. Almost the same is the case with regard to woolen piece-goods and artificial silk manufactures. The plight of British export trade in other articles to India is also very bad. The figures given below clearly indicate the very wide orbit of the Boycott movement:—

IMPORTS FROM U. K. DURING SEVEN MONTHS

From April to October.

	1929. Lakhs of Rs.	1930. Lakhs. of Rs.
Cigarettes	107	80
Unmanufactured Tobacco	21	11
Toilet requisites	42	23
Motor Cars	46	32
Cycles and Motor Cycles	50	29
Hardware	104	60
Apparel	39	23
Hosiery	76	56
Belting for machinery	41	27
Books	40	37
Boots & Shoes	14	8
Cement	25	20
Electrical goods	120	104
Leather goods	25	15
Liquors	120	98
Machinery and mill works	80	66
Soap	82	60
Stationery	33	23

THE MORAL

The moral of this tale is quite obvious. The repressive policy of the British Government in India which has been in full swing for the last several months, has deeply wounded the feelings of Indians and the reactions of that policy can be traced in the trend of British trade in India. Apart from the question whether the Britisher can successfully continue its present ruthless repressive policy, the Boycott movement is not merely able to exert great amount of pressure upon Great Britain, but it renders the very political power, which is prized for its commercial advantages valueless by making it a source of trade losses and a host of other disadvantages, such as loss in freights and insurance charges.

(To be Continued.)

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, December 9.

	1930-31	1929-30
S. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	8-12-30 6277000	6023000
Receipts Yesterday	8-12-40 62000	48000
Exports to date	8-12-30 3434000	3318000
Stock at Ports	5-12-30 4104000	2543000
Stock at Interior Towns	5-12-30 1798000	1448000
Stock at Liverpool	5-12-30 883000	807000
Visible Supply	5-12-30 8157000	6203000
Quantity in Sight	5-12-30 9095000	9848000
Quantity out of Sight	5-12-30 4027000	5437000

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to 20th Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 1/15 January.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 December.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 15/16 December/15 January.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 29/32 16 January/15 February.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 278.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 916.
Banks Buying 3 Months 940

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 136 1/8.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 31-7/8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 102 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157 1/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85 3/4 8th inst.
Shanghai—London 1/6 1/16 9th inst.
Japan—London 2/0 9/16 8th inst.
London—Paris 123.65 8th inst.
London—Belgium 34.77 8th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.06 8th inst.
London—Italy 92.65 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £4-5-1 3/4 6th inst.; £4-5-1 1/2 8th inst.

Silver London Ready 15 5/8 6th inst.; 15 11/16 8th inst.

Silver London Forward 15 9/16 6th inst.; 15 5/8 8th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 6th inst.; 34 1/4 8th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent 6th inst.; 2 1/4 per cent 8th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 15/32 per cent 6th inst.; 2 15/32 per cent 8th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent

Money: Inter Bank Call 2 3/4 per cent. 3 Mos 4 per cent 6 Mons 4-1/4 per cent. 12 Mons 4 per cent.

Tone:—Dull.

Tone of Silver:—Very little doing. Advance is due to small offerings.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 9.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs 64-10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 90-7
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs 89-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs 74-6
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-6.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs 93-3
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs 96-7.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs 94-6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free due 1933-36 Rs. 101-5.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-14.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs 72-10
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-6
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-14

FORWARD RATES.

16th Dec. Settlement.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-8-6.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-5-0

Tone of Market:— Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay Dec. 8

3 Months Discounts 2 1/4 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 15/32 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Month) p.c.
One Month 3 p.c.
Three Months 3-3/4 per cent.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market-Steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May: Opening Rs. 29/5; Highest Rs. 29/10; Lowest Rs. 29/2/6; Closing Rs 29/4/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February: Opening Rs. 23/7/3; Highest Rs. 28/10; Lowest Rs. 23/6; Closing Rs. 28/7.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RAW COTTON WEAKNESS AFFECT MILL SHARES.

Quiet But Steady.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened weak in sympathy with the weakness of raw cotton and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at about the opening level. The undertone was rather quiet but steady. Forward business still remains limited and in view of the improved outlook of the Bombay Cotton Industry there seems no desire to remain short at the present low level which not only reflects general trade depression but partially discounts the monetary conditions. There is still general apathy towards any fresh business and the uncertain political situation discourages any enterprise. In the miscellaneous section Tata Hydro Share ruled somewhat steady while both Burmas and Tata Steel Shares recorded some decline. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 657/- and after improving to 560, relapsed to Rs. 558 and once more advanced to Rs. 560 which was difficult to maintain and closed at Rs. 557/1 Fazal Shares opened at Rs. 371/ and after fluctuating between 378 and 363 closed at Rs. 371. Pearls opened at Rs. 222/- and after moving within a point or two closed at Rs. 224 with a steady tone. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 285/- and declined to Rs. 278 on long liquidation but recovered and closed at Rs. 281/4. Bombay Burma Shares opened at Rs. 482/- and advanced to Rs. 486/. At this level scattered selling depressed prices to Rs. 480 and closed at Rs. 481/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, December 9.

Bombay Dyeing 657,80,58,
Century 137,40,35,38,-5-14.57.
Colaba 103.
Crescent 70.
Fazul 371,73,68,71.
Indore 332,
Madhowji N. 30.
Nagpur 337,68,66.
New Great 150,52,50,51.
Pearl 222,21,24.
Simplex 62,65-10.
Swadeshi 272,73,70.71.
Burma 482,83,80,81.
Hydro 103,4.
Tram 117,16-14.
Deff 285,78.81
Ord. 25,6,2,25-6.
Bundi 12-8
Indian 170,68
Katni Ord. 140,41,
Alcock 160,62.

—:o:—

MILLS

100 Ahm: Advance	311-4
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom: Cotton P:	3-12
580 Bom: Cotton	130
250 Bom: Dyeing	657-8
250 Bradbury P:	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	236-4
500 Central India P:	444-8
100 Central India	366-4
100 Colaba	106-4
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	70
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	518
200 Ed: Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P:	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	371-4
100 Finlay	77-8
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	128-12
1000 Hindustan	1400
100 Indore Malwa	331-4
100 Jamsaed Pref:	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-4
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	120-4
250 Laxmi	935-0
100 Madhavji	30-0
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckj. Petit	715
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P:	146-4
200 New Great	151-4
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	121-4
250 Pearl	224-6
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1440
250 Simplex	65-10
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	271-4
25 Tata P:	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P:	567-8
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	690

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	69-0
50-25 Central	14-4
10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1207-8
500125 Imperial Contr:	306-4
100-50 India	82-0
5 Union	3-4-0

CEMENT

10 Bundi	12-8
70 Gwalior	74
250 Indian	168-12
10 Katni 1st P:	108
100 Katni 2nd P:	104-8
40 Katni Df.	560
100 Katni	141-4
10 Punjab P:	9-10
10 Punjab	8-3
100 Shahabad	130

INSURANCE

10 Jupiter P:	8-4
15 Jupiter	8-2-0
15 New India	15-10
200-100 Oriental	1550
10 Vulcan	5-2

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad	121-4
100 Andhra Val. P:	930
1000 Andhra Val.	585-0
50 Bom: Tram P:	65-12
50 Bom: Tram	116-14
100 Tata Hydro P:	104-0
100 Tata Hydro	104-6
1000 Tata Power P:	1042-8
1000 Tata Power	415

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Frantaij	302-8
100 Amritsar Patti	113-12
100 Central Provin:	90-0
100 Dho: Baramati	88-12
100 Guzrat	86-0
90 Mandra Bhon	85-0
500 Tapti Valley	672-8

MINING

10 Central India	2-0
10 Shivrajpur	12-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P:	125-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P:	42-0
30 Tata Steel D:	281-4
75 Tata Steel	25-6

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	162-8
80 Bom: Uganda	18-0
250 Bom: Steam P:	200
250 Bom: Steam	158-12
50 Bom: Telephone	42-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-6-0
125 Bom: Burma Old	481-4
50 Bom. Burma New	482-4
100 Ind. Bleaching	103-12
15 Scindia	6-9-0

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 9.

After a long period of narrow trading the local market exhibited some interest. In sympathy with the decline which occured at New York after the issuance of the Bureau report, the local was expected to open at Rs. 179/ for Broach A/M. delivery. Presence of tired liquidation orders influenced the market to open at Rs. 176/12. Bears soon appeared on the ring to cover which resulted in a steady recovery of prices to Rs. 179/. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market assumed quiet tone and prices receded to Rs. 178/ Liverpool market opened at a decline of 11 points against an expectation of 7 points which caused further weakness. The market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 177/12
Oomra D./J. 146/8
Oomra March 148
Bengal D./J. 121/8.
Bengal March 124/8.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, December 9.

	To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	500	2,400
Fine M. G Oomra	Nil	Nil.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bmobay, December 9.

December 140.70 plus 0.70.
March 129.60 plus 0.30.
January 124.50 plus 0.80.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 C. V. Jagjivan Pandurna	161
100 Breul and Co. Hissar	134
110 Do. Nimbahera	147
80 Do. Nandurbar	148
127 Do. Dharungaon	149
115 Bombay and Co. Karanja	148 1/2
129 P. R. Vakharia Amraoti	150
100 Do. Amraoti	150-1/2.
104 B. Mavji Chandausi	146.
198 G. G. Kesha and Co. Banusa	149.
210 Do. Dhulia	149
100 Nisho and Co. Mahu	149
108 A. Damodar Ranjia	147-1/2.
100 Rubi Mill Hansi	135.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 9.

NEW CROP.

Bengal	131/136
Mathia	143/146
Khandeish	146/151
Akola Khamgaon	148/154
Nagpur Wardha	154/160
Barsi Pandherpur	148/150
Jalna Aurangabad	146/151
Khandwa Sanavad	149/156
Indore	151/155

OLD CROP.

Broach	160/171
Khandeish	134/141
Akola Khamgaon	139/144
Nagar Vambori	138/141
Khandwa Sanavad	149/156
Indore Ujain	142/144
Mirai Sangli	200/210
Coompta	193/212
Tirupur Cambodia	228/230

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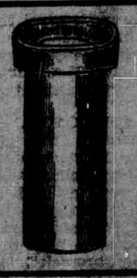

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INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 9.

In full-pressed Bales	Days 2Since 1st Sept.	This year.
Khandeish	1,036	21,812
Central India	843	27,497
Barsi and Nagar	1,598	20,144
Hyderabad Gaorani	113	3,028
Berar	4,733	94,460
Central Provinces	2,257	35,763
Total Oomras	10,580	209,704
Dholera	541	19,883
N. W. Provinces	64	63,279
Rajputana	163	6,810
Sind-Punjab	1,764	29,033
Broach	..	1,993
Coompta & Dharwar	485	13,837
Western-Northerns	109	7,315
Cocanada	..	10
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	..	10,032
Persian	..	..
American	..	7,393
Egyptian and African	..	46,111
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	119
Total	13,703	409,553

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday 1st Sept. to 4th Dec.	This year.
Europe	2,063	129,513
Japan & China	6,205	3,79,141
Coast Ports	..	5,106
Up-country by Rail	..	31,471
Also for harbour for Europe, China & Japan	..	15,779
Total	8,268	559,010

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.

Bombay, December 9.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 435 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 23 per case of 88 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 97 per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, December 9.

Khandeish	1,036 bales.
Central India	523 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	1,683 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	113 bales.
Berar	4,733 bales.
Central Provinces	2,257 bales.
Dholera	541 bales.
N. W. Provinces	64 bales.
Rajputana	163 bales.
Sind-Punjab	1,764 bales.
Coompta-Dharwar	485 bales.
Westerns-Northerns	109 bales.
Cotton	13,703 bales.
Wheat	2,057 cwts.
Linseed	356 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	343 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	1,271 cwts.
Poppyseeds	8 cwts.
Groundnuts	39,561 cwts.
Castorseeds	659 cwts.
Rice	2,477 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,717 cwts.
Cutchsalts	2,309 cwts.
Mowrabutter	173 cwts.
Grain	174 cwts.
Coal	219 tons

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TRADE & FINANCE

Money Continues Cheap

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

Bombay, Dec. 6.

MONEY.

Money was very cheap during the early part with call funds available at 2 per cent. The market, however, firmed up yesterday owing to large withdrawal of call funds for investment in three months Intermediate bills and as much as 3¼ per cent. was paid. To-day also conditions were quite steady owing to payment for Rs. 2 crores bills bought by tender. The maturities during the week amounted to Rs. 385.50 lakhs and renewals to Rs. 317 lakhs. The trade demand shows a fall of Rs. 109.85 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates one month 3 per cent. Two months 3½ per cent. Three months 4¼ per cent. and Six months 4¼ per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 28th November shows an increase of Rs. 103.87 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 21,31,27,000 as compared with Rs. 24.18 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 24.55, an increase of 7.05 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 32.57 lakhs, Rs. 67.64 lakhs and Rs. 1.83 lakhs respectively. Government securities are up by Rs. 22.45 lakhs to Rs. 26.37 crores. Government deposits have risen, by Rs. 40.94 lakhs to Rs. 10 20 crores and other deposits by Rs. 7.92 lakhs to Rs. 75.14 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

The gilt-edged market was almost neglected with investment largely diverted into treasury bills. The yield on the latter at the minimum rate of acceptance viz. Rs. 98-10-6, works out at about 5-7/16 per cent. 3½ per cent. Paper was almost stationary at Rs. 64-12 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 at Rs. 101-7, 1935 at Rs. 98-7, 1933 at Rs. 100-5 and 1939-44 at Rs. 94-6. 6 per cent. short-term bonds 1931 and 1932 were unchanged at Rs. 101-1 and Rs. 102-2 respectively. 6½ per cent. Bombay Dvelopment Loan kept steady at Rs. 104-15. 1960/70 Loan slightly improved to Rs. 74-6 while 1934-37 show no change at Rs. 89-7. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan is quoted at Rs. 83-3 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95-6. The new loan 1933-36 stands at a premium of annas 5.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores or six and three months treasury bills were offered on Tuesday the 2nd December. Total amounts offered were Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 3,87,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months have been rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-10-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-10-6 received approximately 88 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The amount of three months bills accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000. The average rate of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 5-5-9 per annum.

Intermediate six and three months bills will be issued from Wednesday the 3rd to Monday the 8th December 1930 at Rs. 97-10 and Rs. 98-11-0 per cent. respectively. Intermendiate six and three months bills sold from 26th November to 1st December 1930 amounted to Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 1,14, 00,000, respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 9th December 1930. Successful tenderers should makes payment of the amount of the accepted tnnders on Friday the 12th December 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

The currency return of he 30th Novmber shows a small decrease of Rs. 0.77 lakhs in notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 164.83 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs. 13.01 lakhs to Rs. 116.90 crores, while silver bullion under coinage is up my Rs. 27.50 lakhs to Rs. 5.76 crores. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores. Securities in England have decreased by Rs. 15. 26 lakhs to Rs. 1.22 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 93.99 as against 93.90 a week ago.

The slack season may now be considered to be well nigh over and it is well to survey the Paper Currency Returns.

The total number of rupees returned to the currency during the current calendar year up to 30th November amounted to Rs. 23.46 crores and t he total note issue after allowing for the contraction of Rs. 37 crores of currency effected against rupee and sterling securities amounted to Rs. 164.83 crores as against Rs. 180.76 crores at this time last year. Thus the net decrease in the note circulation amounts to Rs. 15.93 crores. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that the average general wholesale price index numbe for September 1930 is 19 points below that for September 1929. In the case of the food [illegible] as much as 25 per cent. and among the non-food items raw cotton shows a fall of 42 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

This has been an extremely dull week in the sterling exchange market though a somewhat better feeling prevailed at the close following the assurance given by the India office in the matter of the ratio. The rates were sticky at 1s. 5-3/4d. for sellers and 1s. 5-25/32d. for buyers. As per their communique of 2nd December Government have sold £260,000 sterling and have transferred an equal amount from the Paper Currency Reserve in England. The total remittances to date including this transfer amounted to £6,386,44/1. So long as exports do not review with full force, conditions are not likely to change. The enquiry for trade remittances was negligible, although there was a fair-sized speculative demand for forward delivery. The following rates obtained for forward deliveries. Dec. 1s. 5-3/4d. January 1s. 5-23/32d. February 1s. 5 11/32d. March 1s. 21/32d. and April 1s. 5 5/8d.

Tec dollar sterling quotation declined from dol. 4.85-17/32 to dol. 85-7/16. The French fanc appreciated to 123.54. The Belga was unchanged at 34.82, while the Italian lira improved from 92.85 to 92.65.

GODD.

Prices in the gold market were steadier this week owing largely to purchases by dealers and banks. The demand for trade, however, continues very poor, the daily offtake averaging near 6000 tolas with stocks aggregating 2-1/2 lakhs tolas. Ready improved from Rs. 21-5-0 to Rs. 21-5-6 per tola. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-8-6 for ready and Rs. 13-9-0 for 2nd January settlement. The quotation for gold in London improved to 85s. 2d. but closed at 85s. 13/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-5-0 for ready and 8th December settlement and Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-0 for 5th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bing £12,500. Inclucive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present weeek's shipment, the tota' visible supply from London to India is about £27,500. The total impots during the week amounted to Rs. 536,163, in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £3,500/.

SILVER.

A week tone characterised the silver market following Shanghai advices and prices declined sharply, ready losing Rs. 1/ per 100 tolas to Rs. 45-15. It is eeported that sales of ready silver aggregating 2000 bars were effected in the local market on foreign account. The offtake is practically unchanged at 80 bars a day with stocks, in the absence of any fresh arrivals reduced to 3200 bars. In Shanghai the tael declined from 1s. 6-7/8d. to 1s. 6 3/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 16-16d. and 16- for ready and 16-5/16d. and 15-15/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 46-14 and Rs. 45-15 for ready, 10th December settlement and 9th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £11,600 sivel. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the precent week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £91,600. The total imports during the week amounted to 149 bars and Rs. 27,887 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £2,500/.

SHARES.

An easier tone with lethagic trade conditions prevailed in the share market. The fall in the price of raw cotton induced liquidation of recent purchases in the mill group. Prices declined a few points in almost all scrips, the following being the fluctuations in some of the leaders. Bombay Dyeing Rs. 676/4-668/12-670-665-; Century Rs. 250-251/4-252/8-241/4; Central India Rs. 383/8xd-373/12xd-; Crescents Rs. 75/-68/12-70-71/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 391/4-378/12 71/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 391/4-378/12-380-375.

Indian Bleaching Rs. 110-106/12-330; Kohinoor Rs. 132/8-125-126/4-; New Great Rs. 161/4-152/8-153/12-152/8; Pearls Rs. 240-4; Indore Malaw Rs. 332/8-333/225-228/12-223/12-; Simplex Rs. 62/8-57/6-61/4- and Swadeshi Rs. 282/8-273/12.

In the miscellaneous section business was restricted and prices generally maintained. Some interest was evinced in the Cement group Tata Iron Ordys. kept steady at Rs. 25/12 with Defds. quoted at Rs. 285. Tata Hydro, shares improved slightly to Rs. 104/6, while proved slightly to Rs. 104/6, while Andhra Valleys and Tata powers [illegible] were unchanged at Rs. 585 and Rs. 415 respectively. Alcock lost some 5 points to Rs. 160 and and Rs. 415 respectively. Bombay Burmahs declined from Rs. 51/4 to Rs. 487/8. Bombay Bombay Steam receded from Rs. Tram are quoted at Rs. 116/4. 163/12 to Rs. 160. Bundi Cements changed hands at Rs. 12/-0 and Indian Cement at Rs. 171/4. Katni Ordys. lost some 5 points to Rs. 140 with defds. unchanged at Rs. 560. Railway shares show no change in prices.

Bank shares changed hands at slightly improved rates, Imperial Banks showing a rise from Rs. 1196/4 to Rs. 1212/8 and Contributaries from Rs. 300 to Rs. 305. Bank of India shares remained steady at Rs. 82 and those of Central Bank were quoted at Rs. 14/8.

Government of India to-day made an announcement in connection with the suggested reduction in railway feight on cotton. In turning down the proposal of reduction recommended by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Government states that the financial position of the railways is serious, somuch so that there is already a deficit of some Rs. 7 crores, and the reduction would only be considered if this loss could be made up by imposition of higher rates in other traffic.

The question has been referred to the railway Board for their consideration and report and it is to be hoped that they will find a solution whereby freight rates could be reduced. An early decision is imperative since the bulk of the crops will have to be moved by April 1931.

Three more recipes for Christmas...

compiled by
Mrs. ELLIOT,
well-known
cooking authority

CHESTNUT STUFFING FOR TURKEY: Cut a nick in 2 lbs. Chestnuts and roast them. Skin and place in a saucepan, barely cover with water, simmer until tender and dry. Rub through a fine sieve, add 1 oz. Cocogem, a teaspoon sugar, salt and pepper to taste.

CHICKEN NOEL: 2 cups chicken sliced, ¼ cup flour, 3 tablespoons Cocogem, ½ cup cream, ¼ teaspoon paprika; 2 cups chicken stock, 1 cup artichoke bottoms cut in cubes, salt and pepper, 2 pimentos.

Melt Cocogem, add flour and stir until well blended, add stock slowly, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Place over hot water and season with salt, pepper and paprika. Add cream, chicken and artichokes. Cover and heat thoroughly, add pimentos cut in strips. Serve on thin slices of toast or pastry. Garnish with parsley and watercress.

FRUIT CAKE: 3 cups flour, 4 eggs, 1½ cup sugar, 1 cup each of raisins, cherries, figs, nuts and candied peel, all to be chopped. 2 teaspoons salt, 2 teaspoons mixed spices, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 cup Cocogem, 1 cup fruit juice.

Mix sugar and egg yolks and beat well. Sift together spices, flour and baking powder and add alternately to the mixture with the fruit juice. Now add the fruit and nuts which should be dredged with flour. Add Cocogem, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and bake in a very slow oven for about four hours.

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TRUCK CONSTRUCTION TRENDS.

Towards Ruggedness And Speed

Two trends in the building and operation of trucks that are becoming increasingly evident are: greater ruggedness in all details of construction to keep pace with the increasing power and speed demanded for profitable truck-operation and greater accuracy in suiting trucks to the loads and work they must perform. These two points apply in particular to India, in view of the manner in which mechanical transport is serving to open up and establish commnications under the most varying conditions.

This is the opinion of Mr. R. Mullin, Manager Commercial Car Division, General Motors India Ltd.

"Many other important developments mark the progress of commercial transportation," says Mr. Mullin, "but these two stand out as factors influencing the final profit or loss which truck owners will have from their delivery and haulage equipment."

Greator ruggedness of construction does not mean awkward trucks, loaded down with excess dead-weight, Mr. Mullin pointed out. "As a matter of fact" he said, "the most profitable trucks operating to-day have, practically without exception, highest ratios of horsepower to total weight; or, in other words, are free of useless, excess weight.

"Our whole experience shows us that, even for light duty delivery or haulage, a truck has to be 'all truck' in the capability of every unit in order to pay a profit to its owner, through long life, high work-performance and economical operation.

"Greater ruggedness in frames, axles, transmissions, springs, clutches, steering mechanism, and every other detail, is absolutely essential to-day if the truck owner is to get full value from the increased work-capacity, speed and flexibility possessed by a truly modern truck. Modern business has to have vehicles that will cover widened territories, and deliver a higher average of pay-load ton-miles every day.

"You can't get this from a vehicle that is flimsy in any detail of construction, or built down to a price in disregard of what a modern truck must do. To operate profitably, trucks must have real 'balance' in every detail—and you can't get this balance if there are any 'weak links' in the design.

"Safety for driver public and load, imperatively demands rugged stength back of the modern control features—such as improved steering and four wheel truck-brakes—with which all modern trucks must be equipped."

One of the largest wastes in tauck operation Mr. Mullin declared, comes through unsuitability of a truck to the work it is performing.

"Evidence which the General Motors Truck Company has gathered leads us to believe that many truck owners in India are operating vehicles of greater capacity than is actually needed—which is a costly thing to do. Many others are operating vehicles of less actual capacity than is required—an even more costly mistake than 'over-capacity'.

"There is no reason why a truck should not be suited with great accuracy to its work. And only with such exact suitability can an owner get out of a truck the full profit-ability built into it.

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THE TALL TALK ABOUT DISARMAMENT.

—:o:—

Are Western Powers Trying To Deceive Each Other Or The East?

(By Baron Von Rheinbaben, formerly German Secretary of State.)

When the provision was inserted in the Treaty of Versailles that Germany's demobilisation and disarmament should be only the beginning of disarmament by the other nations this obligation was regarded as being absolute, as was expressly demonstrated recently by Lord Robert Cecil in an article that appeared in Germany and in France. Later on, however, notwithstanding this clear fact, the guiding star in the disarmament endeavours was not that absolute obligation, but the section of the famous Article 8 of the Versailles Treaty which brought the reduction of armaments into connection with national security. By means of a misconstruction of the Geneva decisions of 1924, security finally became the war-cry for disarmament to an extent that nearly cost disarmament its life.

It was especially France that felt her security to be menaced, in spite of the disarmament of Germany and in spite of the existence of an institution—the League of Nations—that, by means of the obligations laid down in its Statute proffered extensive securities to its members. As is well known, the Locarno Treaties were concluded to satisfy this demand by France for security, and the section of the Treaties known as the Rhine Pact, contained not only the guarantee of England and of Italy for the maintenance of the status created in the west, but also that of Germany.

A SOLEMN OBLIGATION

The Locarno Treaties have, however, not only been a security pact for France, they include in their Final Protocol the solemn obligation on Germany's partners henceforth to push disarmament forward. The simultaneous conclusions by Germany and Poland, and by Germany and Czechoslovakia, of Arbitration Treaties in which those countries bind themselves to settle by peaceable means all disputes arising between them was furthermore a source of great satisfaction for the East. Germany could, of course, not agree to a similar settlement for the East; as for the West, for she can never recognise the frontiers drawn in the East; here imperative reasons involving her national existence compel her to uphold the right to require revision, a right that was accorded her by Article 19 of the Treaty of Versailles, and especially confirmed to her in the Governing Note of June 16, 1919.

That also other Powers, especially England, regarded the situation in the East as being different from that in the West is proved by the fact that they, too, refused a guarantee for the East. The endeavours to ensure peace were continued, however, and the conclusion of a series of Arbitration Treaties by various countries, and finally the signing of the optional clause of The Hague Statute by all great countries, which thus bound themselves to have recourse to arbitration in all legal disputes, are milestones on the way.

THE KELLOGG PACT.

If, in spite of the Locarno Treaties and of all other means to ensure peace, the call for security continues to be raised on the grounds that the lack of the guarantee in the East creates the danger of war, this argument must be completely annulled by the conclusion of the Kellogg Pact. The Kellogg Pact, signed on August 28, 1928, in which fifty-four countries bound themselves to renounce war as a means whereby to attain political aims, simply does not permit the continuance of the plea that security is menaced. How could it be otherwise when the countries that are held up as being a menace are disarmed, and when the attacker in the future will certainly incur the odium (Feme) of the public opinion of the world, which as the period of 1914 to 1918 showed, is infinite more effectual than even arms? Any country that to-day advances the demand for security exposes itself to the suspicion of hiding other designs behind such a demand for it could not but be assumed that the country says security and means resistance against the development which is the necessary consequence of the progress of the general consequence of peace. The resolution agreed to at the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 26, 1928 is also based on the standpoint that the present security conditions, created by the League of Nations Treaty, by the Peace Treaties, and especially by the armament reductions by certain countries resulting from those Treaties, and also by the Locarno Treaties, would permit it to conclude immediately a first general convention for the reduction and restriction of armaments.

EUROPE'S ARMAMENTS.

In view of a security based on treaties, which nobody could have foreseen ten years ago, it is well to picture the present position of the armament of France and her military allies—Belgium, Poland, and the countries forming the Little Entente. France has at her disposal a total peace establishment, including the air forces, of 655,700 men, and a war strength of 4,500,000 men; the war material consists of 1,332 light and 1,172 heavy guns, and 120 anti-aircraft guns; 450 mine-throwers, 2,500 tanks, and 1,667 first-line aircraft, 1,000 second-line aircraft, and 2,000 training air-craft She is constructing on her eastern frontier fortifications fulfilling the most modern requirements.

Belgium has a peace establishment of 69,163 men and a war strength of about 600,000 men, 588 light and 271 heavy guns, 96 mine-throwers, 50 tanks, and 234 aircrafts.

Poland has a peace establishment of 265,871 men plus 33,170 frontier troops a war strength of about 2,250,000 men (about 3,600,000 trained men), 1,284 light and 426 heavy guns, 270 mine-throwers, 220 tanks, and 1,000 aircrafts.

Rumania has a peace establishment of 144,000 men, and a war strength of about 2,000,000 men, 1,402 light and 175 heavy guns, about 150 mine-throwers, 90 tanks, and 350 aircraft.

Jugoslavia has a peace establishment of 144,000 men, and a war strength of about 2,000,000 men, 1,104 light and 178 heavy guns, about 100 mine-throwers, 10 tanks, and 492 aircraft.

On the other hand Germany has a professional army fixed at 100,000 men, an army which has no trained reserves, which has practically no material, and can oppose to the immense quantity of war material possessed by France and her Allies only 288 light and 22 heavy guns. Germany possesses no aircraft and no tanks, her frontiers are not fortified and are open.

THE ONE THING LACKING.

Is it comprehensible, after this disarmament of Germany and after the security given to the world by the Locarno and Kellogg Pacts and by the above-mentioned security guarantees, that security should continue to play a role in disarmament negotiations? "Europe is ready for disarmament," and the results of the Reichstag elections on September 14 do not alter this fact. That result reveals the state of mind of a defeated nation in serious economic crisis and feeling itself menaced to the utmost. Adherence on the part of France armed to the teeth, to her state of armament, must of necessity compel disarmed Germany finally to appeal for security.

No; what is lacking for security besides a policy of honest collaboration and better understanding of the absolutely imperative vital demands of, next to Russia, the numerically greatest nation in Europe, is clearly enough universal disarmament. It is the duty and task of all countries to ensure that this aim is achieved before the nations that this mf before the nations lose confidence in international obligations solemnly undertaken, and before the very existence of the League of Nations itself is threatened.

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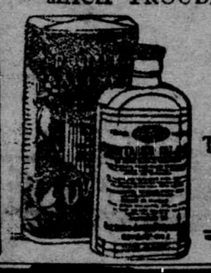
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Amusements

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Greater even than the stage play!
THE TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN
An ALL TALKING picture!

RIALTO TALKIES DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOHN GILBERT
Heat-thirst-and the throbbing under-current of passion!
DESERT NIGHTS
Also LAUREL-HARDY Comedy.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
BOB STEELE
in
— LAUGHING AT — DEATH
Next Saturday Double Programme:
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
in
HABIT OF HAPPINESS
ALSO
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE."

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Funniest Picture you have seen with the Queen of Comediennes,
FANNIE BRICE
in
BE YOURSELF
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Picture, of the Night Clubs and Prize Rings.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Picture All Stock Brokers Must See
CHARLES MURRAY
in
CLANCY IN WALL STREET
A Comedy Epic of the Bears and Bulls of Wall Street.

EMPRESS
TALKIES.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
100 P.C. SONG, MUSIC, DIALOGUE, ROMANTIC DRAMA.
BETTY COMPSON
in
"STREET GIRL"
The Story of a Broadway Cinderella.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
Lamington Road
Presents TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
SAGAR FILM Co.'s Super Jewel
"Royal Rivals"
Featuring
Well-known star Miss ERMELINE
and
Supported by famous Hero
JAL MERCHANT.
It is a picture full of thrills, stunts and romance.
DON'T MISS.
Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p. m.
Extra shows on Sat. Sun. and Bank Hol. at 3 p. m.

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CINEMA.
Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.
THE MANAGEMENT HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT OWING TO ITS TREMENDOUS SUCCESS THEY HAVE DECIDED TO HOLD OVER
"Fast Life"
A FIRST NATIONAL-VITAPHONE PRODUCTION UNTIL FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.
IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.
Featuring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr.,
and
LORETTA YOUNG.
The Two Young People who act like veterans.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
The opening meet of Quorn Hunt.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SEASON
At
Victoria Carnival
GOWALIA TANK
From 4th December 1930.
Rs. 3,000 Rs.
will be given away at Rs. 150. Every night from 4th December till 23rd December 1930.
1ST PRIZE RS. 100.
2ND PRIZE RS. 50.
Besides 50 per cent. of the total of entrance takings will also be given away to different Bombay Hospitals by rotations.
Come One! Come All!!
and swell the Charity Funds.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2 only

FREE GIFT!
DIARY-1931
368 Pages—one day a page.
Apply with
Four annas postage stamp
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, Calcutta

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

Bullish Bureau Fails To Inspire Demand

GENERAL SELLING ON POOR DEMAND FOR DRY GOODS

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Everyman understands that prices advance after bullish news and vice versa, but yesterday's action of the New York Cotton Exchange despite bullish Bureau report calls for some explanation. The average estimate was about 14,400,000 Bales but the Bureau's estimate was 14,243,000 Bales. Thus there remains no doubt that the above figure proved a disappointment to bears and prices as a matter of fact advanced 11 points. However absence of any demand for Dry goods influenced. General selling which resulted in a decline of 21 point from the highest level and the market closed at a decline of 12 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 10.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points to 9.97c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points but in view of the bullish Bureau there was some buying and the market closed at a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 1 point to 5.67 and sales were 3,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures close at a rise of 1 point and Egyptian futures declined 18 to 15 points.

U. S. GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT AS ON DEC. 1ST.
(With comparisons of previous report and December report last year.)

	Indicated Crop.
December 1st 1930	14 243.000
November 1st 1930	14,438,000
December 1st 1929	14.919,000
	Yield per acre.
December 1st 1930	150.8 lbs.
November 1st 1930	154.2 lbs.
December 1st 1929	155 3 lbs.
	Ginned.
December 1st 1930	12 835,000*
November 1st 1930	10 858.000*
December 1st 1929	12 858 000*

*(November 14th 11 962.000:.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton has been dull and in the Futures section prices declined early in the week to the lowest level of the season. The fall, however, induced Indian and Continental buying of distant position. The market at present is steady but featureless pending the Bureau report.

In Egyptian section prices declined heavily on Alexandra selling and weak Egyptian markets.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth:—With buyers still awaiting developments regarding the raw materials business in most directions continued to be restricted.

Transactions of any importance with India and China have been almost entirely absent. A redeeming feature in the latter part of the week, however, was that Bombay after a considerable period placed some orders for a few styles.

Yarns:—Some users of medium counts American operated moderately but demand remains disappointing.

In the Egyptian section business has been limited.

WORLD WIDE DEPRESSION.

Messrs. Thos. Smith Co. state:—

"Notwithstanding a reduction in Government crop estimate and reports of revised smaller crop estimates from Russia, Egypt, Brazil, Argentine, Peru and China operators are obsessed with the falling off in exports from America and the World's trade demand for American Cotton. At the moment the World being concerned with the economic depression, unproductive prices attract very little the attention of consumers. Continuous sagging prices for a considerable time now has severely shaken the confidence of holders in any commodities. Under the present world-wide trade depression embracing factors such as politics, finance, tariffs and economic conditions, any opinion proves to be valueless. Undoubtedly prices appear extremely low but in the present unprecedented economic depression any basis for values will prove to be unreliable.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 10.53 (11.50 a. m.)

N. Y. January lowest 10.29 (1.31 p. m.)

Messrs. Thoms. Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

"Bureau Report is slightly smaller than expected but can see no basis for making purchases at present."

"Think straddle selling Americans and buying Egypt and Sakel at present difference shows very little risk."

Bureau Report gives the following:—

Crop 14,243,000 B/s. Yield 150.8 pounds per acre and Ginnings 12,835,000 B/s.

New York:—Market was heavy, bullish Government Report being offset by unfavourable conditions in dry goods markets and general selling.

Liverpool:—Market closed barely steady. Sagging in morning. Bureau Report generally under expectations. New York poor on Wall Street selling; improved later on Cradle buying.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Ginned 1,28,35,000. Production 1,42,43,000. Below expectations but confidence still lacking.

Liverpool:—Report is about what was expected. Speculators are acting cautiously. Market feels the want of outside support.

New York:—Although report less favourable than expected, market disappointing. Action of market indicates that prices will ultimately go lower.

New York:—Report is about as expected. Bear operators selling. Hedge selling continuous. Spot demand poor. A hand to mouth policy prevails. Expect a further decline.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

5.35 p. m.:—While Agricultural Bureau Report less than expected, do not look for much change in the market unless trade improves.

8-50 p. m.:—Disappointing action of the market after Bureau induced aggressive speculative Southern selling in the New York market:—

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Recommend buying on the scale down."

"Would buy on weak markets."

Reuter's cable:—New York Market was heavy, bullish Government Report being offset by unfavourable conditions in dry goods markets and general selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.71.
Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 179/ equal to 4.06. Difference 165 points equal to Rs. 73.
New York May (Close) 10 82 equal to 5.41
Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 179 equal to 4.06. Difference 135 points equal to Rs. 59.
Liverpool New York:—(At Liverpool close) Jan. 61, May 59 (American points.)

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, Dec. 8.
Dec. close at 4s. 10 3/4d. — 7/8d.
Mar. close at 5s. 0 3/8d. — 1-3/8d.
May close at 5s. 2 1/2d. — 1-1/8d.

—:o:—

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Dec. per bushel $77-1/4 up 1-8.
Mar. per bushel $78-3/4 up 1/2.
May per bushel $81 unchanged.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
Feb. and Mar. Market closed.
WHEAT CABLE: (Chicago.)
"Market closed steady. Prices declined on favourable weather in the South-West and lower outside markets but later advanced on bullish visible supply."

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 8.

Jan. New Contract	10.30	—.12
Jan. New Contract	10 30	—.13
Mar. New Contract	10.53	—.15
May New Contract	10.83	—.1[illegible]
July New Contract	11.01	—.15
Oct. New Contract	11.18	—.16
Middling Spot	10.30	—.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 8.

December	10.22	—.13
January	10.31	—.13
Middling Spot	9.97	—.14

New York. 12-25 p.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Jan. New Contract	10.44
March New Contract	10.70
May New Contract	10.95
New York Noon Call.	
Jan. New Contract	10.4[illegible]
March New Contract	10.67
May New Contract	10.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 3.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	62,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 8

December		5.51 + .01
January	5.53	5.54—
February		5.59—
March	5.64	5.65—
April		5.71 + .01
May	5.75	5.77 + .01
June		5.81 + .01
July	5.85	5.87 + .01
August		5.90 + .01
September		5.94 + .02
October	5.97	5.99 + .01
November		6.02— + .01
December		6.05 + .01
Middling Spot		5.67—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Dec. 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 3.

Broach Good	Unquoted
Broach Fully Good	4.20
Broach Fine	4.40
Oomra Good	3.80
Oomra Fully Good	3.80
Oomra Fine	4.00
Bengal Good	3 40
Bengal Fully Good 2	3.5b
Bengal Fine	3.70
Scinde Good	Unquoted
Scinde Fully Good	3.53
Scinde Fine	3.70

BOMBAY STATISTICS.
(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 4th Dec.	3,82,332
Same time last season	4,11,320

Exports from 1st Sept. to 4th Dec.

	1930	1929
United Kingdom	9,658	15,187
Continent	1,18,751	1,68,728
China	96,215	24,473
Japan	2,81,926	1,54,660
Coast Ports	5,106	4,267
U. S. A.	109	14,458
Total	5,11,760	3,81,013

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 4th Dec. 1930	31,472
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 4th Dec. 1930	1,47,000
Same period last year	2,11,922
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 4th Dec. 1930	4,25,830
Same time last year	6,75,840

KARACHI STATISTICS.
(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 23rd Nov. 1930	1,71,325
Total for the corresponding period last season	77,655
Exports for the week ending 1st Dec.	
To European Ports	12,190
To Bombay	222
To Japan	7,723
Total	20,135
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 23rd Nov. 1930	1,28,560
Total for the corresponding period last season	1,47,139

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 8.

December	7.59
January	7.59
March	7.72
May	7.88
July	8.03
September	8.18
November	8.33
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.90

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF CURIOUS AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH AND SATURDAY, THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1930 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. MISTRY & CO. will on above day and time sell by Public Auction at No. 28-30 Hummum Street, Fort, a rare collection of China, bronze, Satsooma and Tibetian ware, old Persian carpets, marble pillars, life size figures, one set Historian history of the World, rare books, a large lot of water colours and engravings, Kashmir carved writing table, old English furniture, gold gilted marble top table, large lot of decoration papers, on very old (11) branch brass candelebra said to be from the Temple of Trivendram. A large lot of gold gilted mouldings one picture cabinet, valuable books and dictionaries and furniture etc.

The above is on view and will be sold to the highest bidder.

MISTRY AND CO.,

Calcutta Stock Exchange

BULLS ACTIVE BUYERS.

Weekly Review

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

JUTE SHARES.

There was a strong buying of speculative shares by "Bulls" which resulted in a sharp rise in Kamarhattys and Howrahs which at one time touched Rs. 547 and Rs. 51-2 respectively. Several "Bears" also covered their sales at advancing prices. Other Jute shares also participated in the rise to a smaller extent. Both the hessians and the raw jute market are also steadier with prices somewhat higher all round and it is noticeable that the buying is purely by speculators in these two markets. America is not interested at current prices and the present rise does not seem to be justified.

DIVIDENDS.

The half-yearly reports of Barnagore, Adamjee, India and Megna Mills were out during the current week and all of them have passed no dividend on Ordinary shares.

JUTE FABRICS.

During the early part of the week market was quieter but since then on account of a steadier jute market and speculative buying market is steadier with prices somewhat higher. Heavy goods showed more actively and prices have improved to some extent. Consuming centres have not followed the present rise. Market closed steady. Fatka Hessians for February delivery touched highest Rs. 8-4-6 and lowest to Rs. 7-15-6 and closed at Rs. 8-4.

The prices for the P.D. Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at	Rs. 8-0	10-7
Lowest at	Rs. 8-0	10-7
Highest at	Rs. 8-3	10-8
Closed at	Rs. 8-3	10-8

RAW JUTE.

The market has ruled steadier on account of steadiness in the up-country markets due to smaller imports and on account of speculative buying in the Fatka market. Mills are not willing to follow the present advance. Market closed steadier. The fluctuation in the market during the week was as under:—

	December	March
Opened at	Rs. 30-6	32-6
Lowest at	Rs. 30-2	32-0
Highest at	Rs. 31-8	33-12
Closed at	Rs. 31-4	33-8

COALS.

Interest in this section has again diminished and prices in certain cases have to be written down. In the Shaw Wallace group Amalgamated were marked down further to Rs. 11-4, but at this figure a few buyers appeared and prices improved a few annas to Rs. 11-8. Bench Valley on the publication of their satisfactory working results have improved slightly to Rs. 27-12 cum-dividend with a few buyers at this figure. North-Damuda are now available at Rs. 3-8 and at this price they appear to be very attractive investment as they now rank among the dividend-paying concerns. There has been no enquiry for Nazira and Rewa Collieries shares.

In the Yule Group Bengal-Gurdih were quoted at Rs. 3-14. The downward movement of Bengal still persists and this registered a drop of 20 points during the week.

The results of Coal tenders for the Assam-Bengal and Madras and Southern Marhatta Railways for 1931-32 were known during the week-end, and the acceptances are much about the same as those last year (1930-31) although the quantities of coal taken by the latter Company is very much lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fair turnover resulted in this section and prices in certain instances improved appreciably. In the Iron and Steel issues Indian Iron and Steel were better at Rs. 6 while Bengal Iron were not mentioned, but they were nominally quoted at Rs. 4. In the Engineering section a small lot of Burn and Co. (Ord.) accounted for a deal at Rs. 190 and Indian Standard Wagon (Ord.) were mentioned at Rs. 27-4. Marshalls were in some demand and business was reported up to Rs. 2-2.

COTTONS.

This section attracted very little attention and only two transactions were recorded. Kesoram (Ord.) accounted for a few deals round Rs. 2-10 while Cawnpore Textiles were mentioned at Rs. 2-2.

TEAS.

A few deals were reported in this section mostly in small lots and generally at lower levels. Patrakola (Ord.) were marked down about 75 points and are now standing at Rs. 775. Sarugaon were also lower at Rs. 7-4.

In the Tea Sale held on Monday this week the tone of the market showed slight improvement and prices in the majority of instances were marked up from 3 to 6 pies per lb.

RAILWAYS.

Darjeeling-Himalayan Railways (Ord.) were marked down to Rs. 194 and Bankura Damoda River Railway changed hands at Rs. 59.

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand J 1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL Is doing all classes of Insurance business J2

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1930

CONVICTIONS OF MESSRS. BRELVI AND KAPADIA

NOT UNDER "ORDINARY LAW", ASSERTS MR. BROCKWAY.

"CRIMINAL L. A. ACT, THAT HAD LAPSED WAS NOTIFIED ON OCTOBER 10 LAST"

MR. BENN PROMISES TO ENQUIRE

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the Commons, to-day replying to Mr. Brockway Mr. Benn stated that the Editor and Publisher of the 'Bombay Chronicle" were convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 extended to Bombay in 1910. Mr. Brockway asserted that the Act had since lapsed, and was again notified on 10th October, therefore, it was not an "ordinary law". Mr. Benn promised to enquire.—Reuter.

A THREAT TO BOYCOTT R. T. C.

Five Delegates' Letter To Chairman.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM YET UNSOLVED.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Five members of the Indian Delegation to the R. T. Conference have addressed a letter to the Chairman, protesting against the omission of the phrase "Dominion Status" in the preamble as they are afraid, it tends to sidetract the scope of the Conference and they have threatened to boycott the Conference unless, at the plenary session which comes on Monday, this question is definitely settled.

With this exception, the progress of the Conference on Federation Question is satisfactory.

The Hindu-Muslim problem is not yet solved, due to the intransigent attitude of the Punjab and Bengal constituents of Irwin's nominees.

BURMA'S CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE WHEN SEPARATED.

—:o:—

Sub-Committee's Discussions

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Burma Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference presided over by Earl Russel discussed the nature of the constitutional advance of Burma in the event of separation and future Indo-Burmese relations in various spheres after the separation, such as the necessary financial settlement, defence arrangements, desirability of continuing certain Central services like scientific services, and the promotion of Indo-Burmese trade facilities. The Committee came to a provisional agreement on one point, namely that the legitimate interests of Indian and other minorities must be adequately safeguarded. Without being in a position to make specific recommendations, the Committee considered that the fullest opportunity should be given to minorities and the Government of India to submit the proposed safeguards when the details of the Burmese constitution were discussed. The Committee further considered that attention should be devoted to the regulation of conditions of work and the life of Indian immigrants, and specially considered the importance of there being no discrimination as regards Indians entering Burma. The Committee will proceed with the items on the agenda in the form of resolutions.-

RESOLUTIONS DRAFTED

The Committee drafted resolutions in which it considered that financial questions should be proceeded with as recommended in the Government of India despatch (paragraph 93) the idea being that the Indian and Burmese Government experts should thoroughly explore the whole thing. Another resolution refers to the defence of Burma. Yet another expresses the hope that the Indo-Burmese trade convention may be concluded, as the Committee desires that the separation should involve minimum trade disturbance to the present close relationship. The Burmese delegation expressed preference for proceeding with the future negotiations by the Conference rather than by a Commission.—Reuter.

R. T. C. & INDIAN PRESS

—:o:—

Move To Prohibit Publication Of Prejudicing Allegation

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Sir Frederick Hall suggested in the House of Commons, the advisability of prohibiting newspapers in India from publishing statements calculated to prejudice the Round Table Conference, like the allegations of the insulting treatment to Indian delegates by British Ministers and officials.

Mr. Benn deplored the publication of matter likely to create ill-will but this end would not be served by the means proposed.—Reuter.

Sjt. S. B. Tamble

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

The following communique has been issued:—

The King-Emperor has approved that the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe who will have served for five years as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Central Provinces on December 13 1930, shall continue to hold that office during the proceedings in London of the Indian Round Table Conference at which he is a delegate.—A. P.

NO REFERENCE TO ENGLAND IN MOSCOW TRIAL

—:o:—

Russian Reply To Representations

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the Commons at question time Mr. Henderson read the Russian reply to representations with reference to anti-British accusations contained in indictment in Moscow conspiracy trial stating "that neither the examining authorities nor the court were able to deprive the accused of the right to give evidence or make confessions. The Public Prosecutor would naturally base his indictment upon the confessions, but the Court and the Public Prosecutor paid practically no attention to references to England nor did the Prosecutor dwell upon them in his final speech. Neither did Government anywhere express views on references to England."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain suggested that it was incompatible with British interests and dignity to allow matters to rest where they were.

Mr. Henderson said that he had just received the answer and required time to consider case.—Reuter.

Frontier Hindus' Fears

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

The North-West Frontier Province Hindu Sabha, Peshawar, have cabled to the President of the Round Table Conference:—"Frontier Hindu interest endangered for want of direct representation. Policy of sacrificing Frontier and Sindh Hindus to placate Muhammedans resented. Weightage proposed in Government of India despatch most inadequate and disappointing."—A. P.

EDITOR OF "SAINIK" ON TRIAL.

"Article Creates Disaffection," Says Prosecution.

"DESCRIPTION OF BARE FACTS," SAYS ACCUSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANGRA CITY, Dec. 8.

Sjt. Kunwar Sardarsingh Verma, Editor of "Sainik" was arrested on 4th instant and produced before the District Magistrate to-day under Section 124 A.

This action is taken against the article "Do Sarkaren or Parallel Government?" published in the "Sainik" dated 17th November.

The principal prosecuting witnesses were Mr. Robinson, Superintendent of Police and Khawaja Satharulhasan, Editor of the "Farista" who both considered article highly instigating and creating disaffection and hatred against Government.

The accused refused to cross examination and put no defence. He said the article was a discription of the bare facts without intention of creating disaffection or hatred. The case is postponed for to-morrow.

ALLEGED REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN KARACHI

—:o:—

"Sensational Disclosures"

KARACHI, Dec. 8.

Sensational disclosures regarding the activities of an alleged revolutionary party in Karachi were made by a bank clerk in the security proceedings under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, launched by the Sind C. I. D. Police, against eight accused before the Additional City Magistrate, this morning.

In the course of his evidence Ishwarchand Dharyatrai Sone (aged 28), a clerk in the Punjab National Bank, Karachi, said that all the eight accused belonged to the newly formed revolutionary party in Karachi founded by a Bengali named Senji, a few months ago. Senji's official title was "Superintendent of the Revolutionary Party", and the organisation was affiliated to the main body. After detailing the various duties of the eight accused. Sone described how bombs were made and sold for eight annas each at Gandhi gardens. He alleged that the first bomb was thrown in the City Police Station by accused Khairatiram on September 15 last, the second on November 7, by accused Jethanand, Rochaldas and Bhagwandas Shikarpuri. On November 12, Dr. Chitram Jeswani and Bhagwandas Kapur were deputed to throw the third bomb at the City Police Station, but they were arrested before they could do so.

The second witness was a C.I.D. Inspector who detailed how Ishwarchand Dhangatrai Sone came to be employed as a spy on the revolutionary party which led to police shadowing the accused night and day until the arrest. He conducted the various house searches, but only succeeded in finding one cyclostyle machine on which revolutionary posters appear to have been produced. Shorthand notes of the speeches made at a public meeting on September 9 held by the New Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha and another meeting in Khardar Park at which the Bomb-throwing was referred to.

The trial was then adjourned further hearing of the case will take place inside Karachi Jail.—A. P.

NEW SWADESHI BHANDAR OPENED IN CALICUT.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Dec. 3.

"The Kerala Swadeshi Bhander" is the name of a new Swadeshi Store opened in Calicut on Sunday evening by Mr. C. Samuel Aaron, President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Aaron, in declaring the Bhander open, dwelt on the efficacy of Swadeshi in our daily life and exhorted the people of Kerala to propagate the true ideals of Swadeshism in this country.

Details Of Calcutta Tragedy.

ONE ASSAILANT COMMITS SUICIDE

TWO SURVIVE: DYING DECLARATION OF ONE OF THEM.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

After leaving Col. Simpson's room the assailants proceeded along the corridor firing as they ran at glass windows of offices and the ceiling of building. There are bullet-marks upon the office windows of the Hon. Mr. A. Marr, Finance Member, and Mr. J. W. Nelson. They then entered the Passport Office to refill their revolvers and fired at an American Missionary, Mr. E. S. Johnson, but the bullet missed him. None of the chaprasis belonging to different departments was hit.

The assailants next entered the office of Mr Nelson and shot him in the thigh. His wounds, however, are not serious as previously reported. Thereafter the three men attempted to commit suicide, two of them were successful and the third, who has received self-inflicted wounds, is in custody.

None of the assailants could escape as reported in a previous message.

The arrested man is believed to be Benoy Krishna Bose, a student of Dacca Medical School, who is alleged to have murdered Mr. F. J. Lowman, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal.

INQUEST ADJOURNED TILL NEXT TUESDAY.

The bodies of Mr. Simpson and one of the assailants who was dressed in European clothes were viewed by the Coroner late in the afternoon and the inquest was adjourned till December 16. The funeral of Mr. Simpson will be held to-morrow.

IDENTITY OF ONE ASSAILANT ESTABLISHED.

Official circles contradict the earlier story regarding the assailants. The latest report is that one committed suicide while two are surviving, and are in the Medical College Hospital in a dangerous condition. The identity of one of them has been definitely established as Benoy Krisna Bose. He is alleged to have made a dying declaration to the effect that he was Bose, and he had murdered Mr. Lowman.

All the three assailants were dressed in European clothes.

Two searches were made in the City in this connection, but the result is not known.

The assailants cried "Bande Mataram" while in the verandah, and fired at random as they proceeded. Employees of the Passport Office who were in the room which was separated by a wooden partition from that in which the men had entered attempted to open the door, but were threatened at the point of the revolver.

The American Missionary escaped through a window and got down by means of an iron pipe.—A. P.

Zira Bomb Case Hearing

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LAHORE, Dec. 8.

At the resumed hearing before the Special Tribunal in the Central Jail of the Zira Bomb Case, in which Lalchand Hansraj, Gurmuksing Pannalal and Gurdasram are accused, the defence counsel, raising preliminary objections, submitted that the evidence supplied to them was insufficient, and it was difficult for them to proceed with cross-examination unless they were supplied with copies of statements recorded, under Section 164, Cr. P. Code. Counsel further urged adjournment.

The Court held that more detailed summary of the evidence should be supplied to the accused to enable the accused to understand clearly the case against them, and the case was adjourned till 2 in the afternoon.

In the afternoon the Court heard the evidence of two constables, Wazir Singh and Razabuddin, who deposed that they collected the pieces and parts of the bomb which had exploded at the police station, and sent them to the Chemical Examiner, Lahore. The case was adjourned.—A. P.

INTENSE CLOTH-PICKETING IN CALICUT.

23 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

NO AGREEMENT YET BETWEEN MERCHANTS AND CONGRESS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Dec. 3.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops in Calicut is being continued since there are no visible signs of the merchants being eager for a compromise with the Congress. Batches of Satyagraha Volunteers were picketing most or all the leading foreign piecegoods shops in the City till yesterday. But the event took a new turn yesterday when, on a complaint issued by the District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate issued warrants of arrest to twenty-three volunteers who were picketing the piece-goods shops in the City in defiance of the Order Under Section 144 Cr. P. C. The Police, thereupon, arrested all the twenty-three volunteers yesterday before, and it is understood the trial of these volunteers will take place to-day.

The Kerala Congress Committee is rapidly pushing on its work in spite of sleepy Tamil Nadu and Madras. Arrangements are afoot for the furtherence of Congress activities throughout Malabar in the course of the next few days.

Famine Relief Committee, Karatia

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Reports of terrible suffering from famine are appearing daily. Some are starving, some are deserting their homes and some are seeking relief, by committing suicide.

The public have started a Relief Committee at Karatia, for collecting subscription, cloth and rice mainly through students of the College, High School, and High Madrasha here. Recently the Committee, on receiving reports of great suffering of the people sent its Secretary to see things there for himself. He walked from house to house and covered an area of 11 miles by 3 miles and found the inhabitants—Hindus and Muslims alike terribly suffering. Some three have already perished; some 500 people were taking one scanty meal every three days.

Money should be sent to the President

Educational Reforms Circle

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Miss Hilla Vakeel, Joint Hon. Secretary of the above circle writes:—

The circle met on Wednesday the 26th November at the Sydenham College of Commerce, and on Wednesday the 3rd December at the Royal Institute of Science the respective principals presiding. Great enthusiasm marked the proceedings and brilliant speeches were made by Professors Meldrum, Joshi and Tannim and Atia Begum, who pointed out that the root of social, moral and religious evils in India to-day was our defective system of education, which ought to be entrusted to responsible educationists who work for the uplift of humanity and not to those who take up the profession merely as a means of earning their living. There was such a regrettable lack of culture in the average "educated" young person of to day that it was necessary to stress the cultural side of education as well as the Industrial, Technical and Vocational side. To this end the lecturer observed it was necessary very thoroughly to scrap the present system of education and to revise the ——— in schools and colleges. The educational expenses should be borne by the State and should cost the child nothing at all and training should be given in two stages. Foundation and Academic, we might then be able to prevent the army of clerks, pleaders and doctors who emerge from our schools and colleges bearing the hallmark of an extremely third-rate intelectualism and inefficiency.

The proceedings terminated with an announcement to the effect that the Educational Reform Circle had been affiliated to the All India Federation of Teachers' Association, and that Atia Begum had been invited as a special delegate.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

BAN ON ALL PROCESSIONS DECLARED ILLEGAL

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Calcutta Judges On Police Commissioner

...CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mallik have held that the order of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, passed on April 21 banning all processions and public assemblies in the City and Suburbs indefinitely is illegal and altogether bad. Their Lordships are of opinion that the Commissioner can only ban a particular procession upon a particular occasion which he may think necessary to prohibit for preservation of public peace or public safety.—A. P.

MISS S. ZUTSHI EXPELLED FROM F. C. COLLEGE

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Sequel To Refusal To Stop Picketting In Future.-

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

It is understood that Miss S. Zutshi, a B.A. student of the Foreman Christian College, has been expelled from the College for refusing to give an undertaking not to picket in future. It will be remembered that she was one of the sisters convicted for picketing colleges in October and sentenced to six week's simple imprisonment.—A. P.

OLD WOMAN'S DETERMINED ATTITUDE

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(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD Dec. 7.

It is reported that Mr Vyas, the Japti Officer, with 15 policemen and a party of 60-70 Barias went to Isnav on the 3rd instant, and after confiscating handed over the possession of 90 acres of land (belonging to the Patidars) with standing crops. The Barias are staying in the fields all day and night, and are removing cartloads of grass and harvested crops. There is an unending line of carts going and returning without losing anytime. Winter crops, ready for harvest grown after hard toil by the peasants, are reaped and removed in bales and are supplied to their cattle as fodder. Unripe crops are destroyed. Lands, where tobacco is grown, are well guarded by the Barias.

30 acres of lands belonging to a widow have been confiscated. Her buffalo is starving for want of fodder. Even then this woman is undergoing all sorts of hardships cheerfully. The Satyagrahi peasants are non-violent and firm in their resolve.

LADY PICKETS IN NEW DELHI.

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Meeting To Protest Against Sardar's Arrest.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

Five Congress volunteers including Maheswari ladies of the Congress have resorted to picketing foreign cloth shops in addition to extracting pledges from wearers of foreign cloth not to buy the same in future. A public meeting has been announced for the evening to protest against the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a hartal declared for to-morrow.

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KHILAFAT PESHAWAR REPORT TRIAL.

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PESHAWAR, Dec 8.

The trial of the case under Sec. 124-A against Allahbaksh Yusifi, Secretary All-India Khilafat Committee for alleged publication of the prosecuted Khilafat Committees report on the Frontier Tragedy was resumed to-day in the Central Jail before the City Magistrate. Six prosecution witnesses from Lahore were examined and the hearing was adjourned till 16th December.

Syed Ali Hussain, Inspector in charge of Moulakha (Lahore) Police Station deposed to his searching the Ripon Printing Press at Lahore and recovering 704 proscribed copies.

Mohddin, Proprietor of Ripon Printing Press deposited to his printing the report in his Press.

Mahomed Saqid, Manager of the Ripon Printing Press corroborating the evidence of the previous witnesses deposed to the despatch, under accused's instructions, of copies to Bombay, Calcutta and Peshawar.

Syed Amir Shah, proprietor of the Afghan Hotel at Lahore deposed to the stay of Yusifi in the hotel during the period of printing of the report.

Bashir Ahmed, parcel clerk at the Lahore station testified to the despatch of railway book parcels to Peshawar, Howrah and Wadi Bunder, Bombay.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH DRUGS

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How It Stimulates Indigenous Industry.

In its October Isssue of "The Chemist and Druggist" of London writes:—

"There is a serious talk in India in regard to the manufacturing of drugs in the country from indigenous plants. Though this is in the ordinary course of industrial growth, still it must be admitted that some impetus has recently been given by the movement of the boycott of foreign goods. The larger firms of the country which already manufacture drugs, such as the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products Co. and N. Powell and Co., of Bombay, are extending their plants on all sides of their business, hoping to be able to supply the new demand for India-made Products."

SANDALWOOD TREE CUTTING CASE.

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(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Dec. 8.

Of the eleven Hubli accused arrested under seditions 143, 379, 447 for cutting Sandalwood Trees in Bhairikop, three have been acquitted and four convicted.

"LAST SUPPER" ON STAMPS

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Picture That Brought £10,000 OFFER.

Recently an American offered £10,000 for a curious copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," to be seen at the Catholic orphanage at Speising, a south-western suburb of Vienna. The copy, which is made entirely of stamps, is the lifework of Brother Karolus Stoss, who taught drawing at the orphanage and later on became its secretary. In that capacity he was able to collect some 12,000 stamps of all countries and colours. With much pains he stuck his treasures together on a thin wooden board, until they formed "The Last Supper." This strange "picture" measures 64 inches by 32, and in its ebony frame 88 by 48. Brother Karolus Stoss worked at the copy from 1885 until 1890. Finally he fell into a melancholia and became insane. The Brethren have refused to part with their "picture" and declined the American offer.

TRAGIC DEATH OF 30 BOYS

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COIMBATORE, Dec. 8.

(Madras).

The tragic and unexpected death of 30 boys of a boarding house attached to the London Mission School at Erode is reported. It is believed that the death is due either to accidental falling into food served them of a very poisonous reptile or to the virulent form of cholera.—A. P.

GENERAL RESUMPTION OF WORK IN SCOTTISH COAL-FIELDS.

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LONDON, Dec. 8.

Rugby.—There was a general resumption of work in Scottish coalfields to-day.—B. O. W.

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